

JOHN F. BARRY

Brown

Alumni Monthly

January / February 1976

Philosopher Dan Brock
and five other faculty members:
“Do we have a ‘right’ to die?”



In Which We Offer Up A Twist on Young Oliver

When you were very young—say in your Dickens' days—we like to think that you rooted for Oliver Twist. Cheered him on, at least, in that memorable episode as he approached the master in the workhouse refectory and said, "Please, sir, I want some more."

What the master replied, how the beadle responded and the overseers reacted suggest that asking for more was not the road to universal acclaim in Victorian England. But it does strike us that Oliver, at least, felt that he had a pretty compelling reason (let's call it *need*) and that, therefore, Brown (with an even wider array of needs) can ask, with confidence, every member of its own University family to help again this year.

So the Brown Fund asks you for "more" during its 1975-76 campaign...larger gifts from more of you...so that *your* fund can turn over to *your* University at least \$1,500,000 in unrestricted giving—every cent of which will be spent (with Victorian prudence) to help keep Brown's fiscal house in order and its academic standards high.

Last year you gave the University through the Brown Fund a vital \$1,353,000 transfusion—and that magnificent record was in addition to the Challenge Grant! What's more, alumni/ae participation

rose to 49%—a splendid vote of confidence and the highest participation in Brown's history.

But here we are in a new year and asking you for "more"—a goal of \$1,500,000 which will provide income equivalent to the earnings on some \$30,000,000 of endowment we don't have.



As we ask you to help again—and as generously as you can—please remember that Brown has a great need to play Oliver. But unlike Oliver, we aren't complaining about our lot. Brown asks for more simply because Brown is doing more things, more dramatically and more effectively than at any time in its history. However, we can't do them well—or even continue to attempt them—without your increased help.

So won't you think about Brown again this year? Every dollar you give is wisely and imaginatively used. Your increased gifts are urgently needed...and very much appreciated. You see, you *are* our "living endowment"—helping Brown to maintain the standards which it has to maintain.

And this year—1976—with no Challenge Grant program to speed us on our way and an even larger goal, we need your increased gifts "more" than ever.



The Brown Fund—if we don't, who will?

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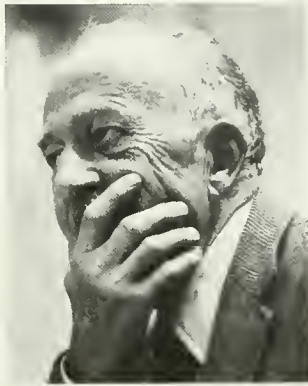
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"He is one of the people in my life who come around at least six times a year on a memory loop," says Roger Vaughan '59 of one of his Brown professors, Hyatt Waggoner. In this intimate portrait, Vaughan, who is now a free-lance writer with one book to his credit, remembers his English professor as a pipe-smoking grammarian whose teaching showed the benefit of a life of exploration.

8 Meanwhile, Back in the Big Apple . . .

When we last heard from our struggling young writer, Jeff Lantos '74, he was trying to make his literary mark in New York City (*BAM*, February 1975). As we rejoin him in this sequel, he is trying to milk his Brown connections and fly away from the Big Apple as a Trans World Airlines flight attendant.

11 Do We Have a "Right" to Die?

The well-publicized trial to determine whether Karen Anne Quinlan should be kept alive in a comatose state or allowed to die has focused worldwide attention on unanswered questions of life and death in modern medical practice. The three physicians and three philosophers who compose Brown's Committee on Bio-Medical Ethics share their personal views on the trial's meaning.

19 The French House Is the "Greatest Dorm on Campus"

College students usually have a special talent for the gradual destruction of campus housing. But a group of Brown students who live together because they share a common interest in French studies have labored long to produce one dormitory that is a complete reversal of that trend.

21 The American Revolution and World Politics

In the fifth article of the Bicentennial series, Associate Professor of History Charles Neu examines the role of the statesmen of the American Revolution as they guided the new nation toward a national consciousness and a revolutionary role in world affairs.

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Front Cover: Associate Professor of Philosophy Dan Brock, the current chairman of Brown's Committee on Bio-Medical Ethics, photographed in the classroom by John Forasté.

Back Cover: Hyatt H. Waggoner, professor of English, during an early-morning study hour in the kitchen of his home. The photograph is by John Forasté.

Hyatt Waggoner

“I have probably raised as many questions as I have resolved, but that’s all right”

By Roger Vaughan '59

Photographs by John Forasté

The show band from Providence was playing under the stars and the gaiety was a bit overwhelming, so several of us from the birthday party in Little Compton found ourselves in a nearby converted barn/summer dwelling for quiet conversation. One couple were strangers to me. He is a rarely seen relative of the birthday girl, and his wife was new. In the course of small talk she mentioned Brown and her father’s professorship there. His name, she said, was Hyatt Waggoner.

Hyatt Waggoner! The small talk, for a change, had produced a gem, a key to a whole thick file of . . . references. And so out of context as to be startling. A

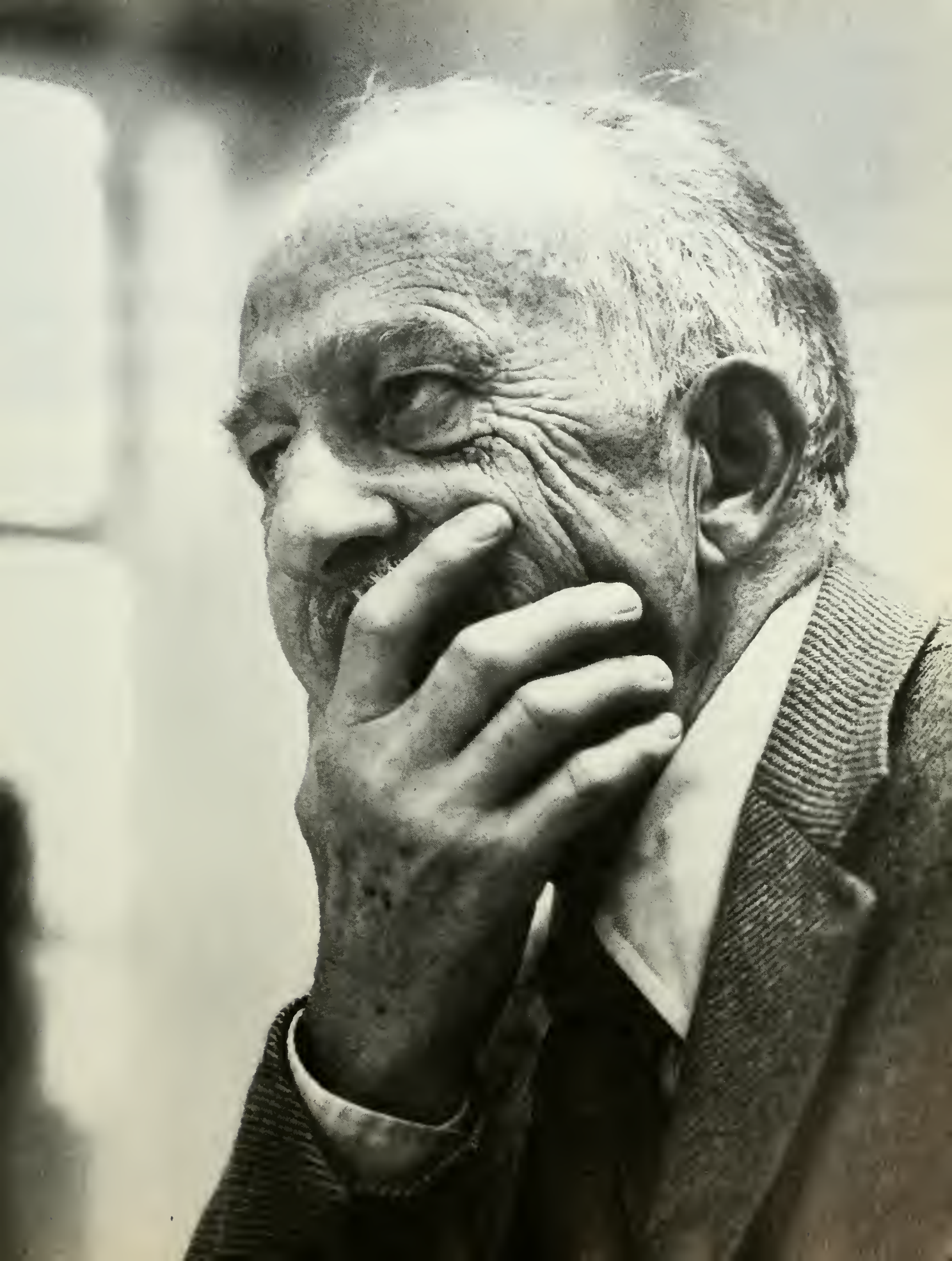
water hole in the desert, and no mirage. T. S. Eliot would have approved.

It was a good two years before I would return to Brown to run the News Bureau. At the time I was working as a fisherman and living a physical life. My mind was at rest. The night I met Jane Waggoner Lloyd, I hadn’t thought of her father in two months. I have always thought of him that often. He is one of the people in my life who come around at least six times a year on the memory loop. And while his image was a touch foggy, it was strong. His daughter’s presence (a surprise in itself — college professors in the ‘50s didn’t have families. At night they were shelved in a

secret place, by seniority, in the John Hay Library), the blood relationship, served to sharpen the focus.

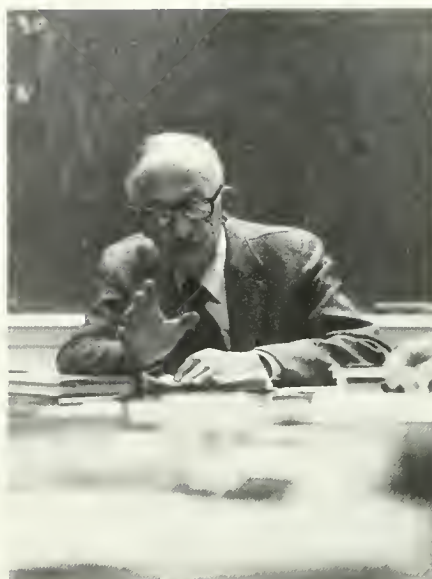
The first memory was Longfellow. Poor old Longfellow. In one of the first half-dozen sessions of Waggoner’s two-semester course in American poetry, he said we would talk about Longfellow. “Having spent sufficient time on Longfellow,” he said in the next sentence, “let us move on. His poems are in the anthology if you want to read them.” A straightforward, no-nonsense opinion in a ‘50s college classroom. Wow. I sat up straighter. I listened harder. Apple pie might be next.

Other images charged in as I talked



Hyatt Waggoner in the classroom

"His intensity leads students to paths they never expected to take"



with Jane, doing her the disservice of looking through her eyes to find her father. There was spelling, much to my dismay. Waggoner was very serious about spelling and punctuation. My papers would come back marked "B," with the "B" crossed out and "D" marked underneath, with the word "spelling" alongside. Enough to make me grind my teeth at night and learn to spell. "I'm sure their inability to spell or punctuate held back both Robert Frost and Emily Dickinson," Waggoner says, scoring a point against those who believe creative children shouldn't be bothered with such details. "Frost was writing for twenty-two years before he was published; Dickinson only saw two or three poems published in her lifetime. Probably many editors thought they were illiterate."

There were the pipes. Corncobs were the standard, but that year Hyatt was experimenting with Falcon "kool draft" pipes with dual metal tubular stems and changeable, screw-on wooden bowls. When asked to recall Hyatt Waggoner, who was his professor at the University of Kansas City, John Shroeder, associate dean of Brown's Graduate School, thought for a moment and said, "Sometimes he would set fire to his jacket pocket."

There was the face. Long, Ichabodian, saved by a perpetual twinkle of the eyes from being gaunt. His look was classically literary, after the Faulknerian trimmed-moustache tradition.

At the lectern he seemed uncomfortable. In tweeds that looked too heavy for his spare frame, he gripped the lectern with both hands and pro-

duced an endless stream of insights about poetry almost apologetically, or with a mumble that said you probably know this already but . . . Only the fastest notetakers among us got them down. Many of his colleagues would have been proud to produce even two or three of the gems per class, would have savored them, built up to them, held them back, delivered them, finally, with a flourish (there might even have been applause). Waggoner threw them away. "I can't entertain a class," he says.

Finally, there was the vision of Waggoner moving across campus, which was refreshed by my return to Brown: the long hiker's strides, the body bent from the waist, the head down, pulling the green book-bag over his shoulder like the heavy load it is. When asked, on his formal biography, to list avocations, Hyatt Waggoner replied: "Walking."

"The ideal of suppressing one's opinion of a famous poet," Waggoner says regarding Longfellow, "is a false ideal. Some teachers find their work a job, they don't care much. So when Longfellow comes up they say standard things about him. To me teaching is complex, difficult, demanding, challenging, and should be fulfilling."

Both John Shroeder and Barton St. Armand '65, a more recent student of Waggoner's who is associate professor of English at Brown, speak of Waggoner's intensity. "New England intensity," Shroeder calls it, and St. Armand moves it to the active, saying that Waggoner "teaches with the intensity of his presence."

It was an intensity that came to Waggoner early in life, from the time he was a student in a one-room schoolhouse in upper New York State's rural Dutchess County, and later as he indulged his love of nature by hiking, camping, and fishing in the woods near Poughkeepsie. At eighteen, a freshman at Middlebury, he wrote a two-page letter to his Presbyterian pastor at home telling him why he could not continue to be even a "nominal Christian," and asking that his name be crossed off the church roll. Waggoner recalls the letter as sophomoric, but well researched. "I drew on several nineteenth-century sources of non-belief," Waggoner says, "including the massive *History of the Warfare of Science with Theology in Christianity*, in two volumes, by Andrew Dickson White, which I read in its entirety."

An opponent of compulsory chapel, Waggoner was almost expelled from Middlebury for a student editorial he wrote condemning the president for bringing religion into disrepute by praying for the football team during a chapel service. Even as a non-Christian, he wanted the proprieties observed.

The letter of resignation from Christianity may have been sophomoric, but the approach, the research, the exploration, the opinion logically conceived and strongly articulated, remained his technique. "Waggoner is always the explorer," St. Armand says, "always groping, always looking for himself. What he is sure about, he is absolutely sure. Otherwise he is open. Longfellow is a good example. He didn't like

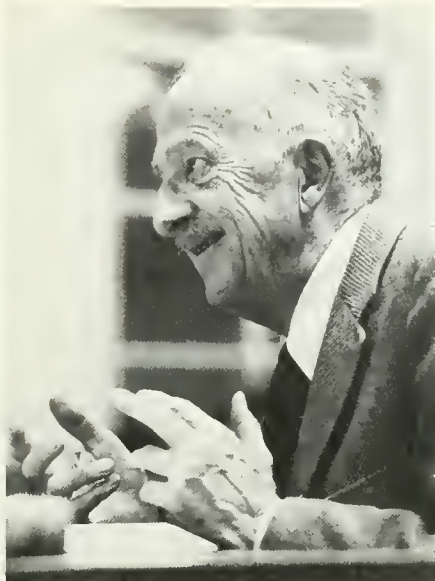


Longfellow in 1958, and he doesn't like him now. But it's possible he could change his mind next year. He might re-read Longfellow and find things he hadn't found before."

Waggoner the explorer has influenced Waggoner the scholar. It is not unusual for scholars to devote their entire lives to the study of one writer's work, but, as Waggoner says, "I've moved around the field at the risk of being superficial." He has produced major pieces of work on Hawthorne, Faulkner, and Emerson, and a widely acclaimed volume on American poets. That superficiality exists in his work has never been suggested. The prize-winning *Hawthorne, A Critical Study* (Harvard University Press, 1955) still sells well enough in hardcover that no paperback edition has been printed.

A. D. Van Nostrand, chairman of Brown's English department, says of Waggoner, "He tries hard to make scholarship grow out of teaching." The 740-page *American Poets from the Puritans to the Present* (Houghton Mifflin, 1968) grew out of a course in American poetry Waggoner was asked to teach. "If I hadn't taught the course," Waggoner says, "there would have been no book. But there would have been no course if I hadn't been interested in the subject."

It's important to Waggoner that his books not interfere with his teaching. He writes only during summer vacations and sabbaticals. His writing place is the woodshed of his treasured Vermont farm. His hours are 8 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. After working he reads mystery stories, walks, swims, or splits wood.



Two Guggenheim Fellowships (1964 and 1971) have helped provide time and money for the projects.

During the school year he is "too absorbed in teaching" for writing. "I'm conscientious enough to want to do a good job teaching," he says. "Many writers on the faculty scorn teaching. Many researchers scorn teaching. Those people who say 'my heart is in the lab' ought to be in a research institute, not a university."

Intensity. Forthrightness. "New England puritanism," Barton St. Armand calls it, "a positive puritanism."

"At Kansas City," John Shroeder recalls, "Hyatt had small classes. He taught in his office, sitting behind his desk. There were no pyrotechnics, but he was inspiring. He had new and startling ideas about literary matters. He probably sent more people on to be Ph.D.'s than anyone else in that little school. I published four essays in small magazines within a year of my B.A. degree because of what he put into me. He showed me how and inspired in me original work. As an undergraduate I didn't get along very well with him — you couldn't tell him Thoreau put you to sleep. But he encouraged students to do what was in them to do. They wouldn't have found it without him. I have not studied American literature since I had him, but I publish in the field all the time. He set people up well enough to continue for themselves. And he was what students are always hoping for in a professor. I always felt free to drop in on him and talk about literary matters for two hours. He was always available. He gave exams on the porch



of his house and served beer. I make him sound sugary and sweet. He is really a cranky Yankee."

"He is not flashy," Barton St. Armand says, "but after you take his class you realize he has formed your mind in many respects. His intensity leads students to paths they never expected they would take. He does it with strength of character, not pedagogical techniques. Learning for the student becomes second nature, as it is for him. He cares. Do you remember the lecture on punctuation after the first papers?" (I do.) "Not many would take the trouble or the time. When he was preparing the material for *American Poets*, he reread E. A. Robinson and decided to do a seminar on him, which I took. Halfway through, Robinson petered out as a poet, much to everyone's surprise. But it turned out to be a fascinating seminar in terms of Robinson's mysticism, his time, etc. The fact of his failure as a poet is significant. If Hyatt hadn't taken us along on his exploration, we would have missed a great experience."

"He was always telling us things he found," Shroeder says. "In 1950 he sent me off to read Faulkner. That was before the Swedes found him and gave him the Nobel prize. Hyatt had already seen the good stuff."

Like many of today's students, Hyatt Waggoner felt lost as a senior in college. But two professors, one in American literature and one in philosophy, had moved him to accomplish a full double major in those fields. "Things opened up," he recalls. "There seemed to be a world to discover. I wanted to go



Pipe in hand, Hyatt Waggoner hunts for a match — a scene remembered by all of his students.

on and study."

Graduate school was, in his words, "a bore. I didn't like rote learning or the discipline." In the mid-thirties the family money ran out, and he took a prep school job as teacher/disciplinarian that didn't appeal. He landed a job as a graduate assistant at Ohio State ("at \$954 a year") and things got better. "That year (1937) I got married. My wife wasn't working. We drank cheap wine and I taught from then on. After I was relieved of freshman English, it began to mean something."

After two years at Ohio State, he became an instructor at the University of Omaha. In 1942, the year he received his Ph.D. from Ohio State, he went to the University of Kansas City, where he taught fourteen years (he was chairman of English his last four years) before joining the Brown faculty in 1956.

For ten of his years at Brown, Waggoner was chairman of American Civilization, an interdisciplinary program founded at Brown in 1945. A small program when Waggoner became chairman, American Civilization enjoyed a substantial growth under the leadership of a man termed by his colleagues as "one of the foremost scholars and critics of American literature in the country."

The religious confusion Waggoner expressed as a Middlebury freshman remained throughout most of his career. He seems to have felt a terrible responsibility to resolve, in some livable way, the conflict between theology, scientific scholarship, and his prolonged affinity with nature. Recalling his freshman-year intellectualism, Waggoner says that at eighteen he disassociated himself from the church because of the errors in

its tenets. "In the old argument about creation," he says as a for instance, "Darwin was right, everyone knew that."

His first book, *The Heel of Elohim*, is subtitled *Science and Values in Modern American Poetry*. The dedication to his family reads: "Who daily remind me that values are imbedded in the nature of things." If science versus religion was the conflict, poetry was an important key to the mysteries. In the book, which Waggoner says is a rewriting of his doctoral thesis, he describes himself as a "Christian humanist." He writes of the Christian myth, meaning "the effort of the primitive, the poetic, or the religious mind to reach beyond the known and the knowable in its search for understanding."

Waggoner's personal search took him first to the Unitarian Church in Kansas City, but there was insufficient emphasis on theology, and the Waggoners "drifted around," as Hyatt says, "visiting the various churches."

By the late forties, Hyatt and his wife had become Episcopalians. "We began our high-church phase, like many converts," Waggoner says. "That lasted throughout the 1950s, and then our fervor gradually fell away." Since the 1960s, the Waggoners have attended a small, federated church near their farmhouse in Rochester, Vermont. It's a union of Congregationalists, Universalists, and Methodists, and Waggoner says they feel more at home there.

Perhaps Hyatt Waggoner's personal struggle with religious values is not as important as what motivated it, and the passionate commitment he brought to it. It seems as though it was a moral obligation, one shouldered as naturally and stoically as the pack Hyatt carries on twelve- to fifteen-mile hikes on Vermont's Long Trail. Waggoner could not simply shrug off the contradictions, the questions, or his own mystical experience with nature (upon which he will not elaborate). Neither his devotion to scholarship nor his puritanism would allow it. Resolution was necessary.

Again, the poets are an important key. Waggoner's religious meandering reflected the poetic themes of Emerson, Eliot, Crane, Frost, Jeffers (to mention a few). And there was Hawthorne. Waggoner was teaching these figures, writing philosophical and critical analyses of their work. It is consistent that his personal explorations would spring from

such stimulation. As he stated in *The Heel of Elohim*, "The poets are and have been for a long time far more concerned with religious and metaphysical issues than the society in which they live and for which they write. Why?"

"Perhaps because poets as a group are, though some psychologists describe them as maladjusted and define art as the product of neurosis, actually better integrated than the rest of us."

Barton St. Armand says *Elohim* was read by poets. "Many were affected by the book," St. Armand says. One reason, perhaps, is that Waggoner's love and appreciation of poetry flows strongly through the pages of the book. Waggoner the critic is easily exempted from the testy Jonathan Swift's damning definition: "the True critic; That, He is a Discoverer and Collector of Writer's Faults."

"I assume," Waggoner writes, "that (poetry) is an art and that its form of symbolism . . . conveys something that we are justified in calling valid knowledge."

Moreover, Waggoner's scholarly prose is not only clear and eminently readable (the printed page does not mumble), it is, at times, poetic in its own right. Of Robert Frost he writes: "His time of year is the fall, his time of day the night. He writes no poems about spring."

And of Eliot: "He must concern himself with Prufrock's feeling of indecision and the look of his thinning hair, with the glossy smoothness of the apple's skin, with the cry of children in the ruins."

Whatever Hyatt Waggoner does, he seems to do with passion. When he was chairman of American Civilization at Brown, he maintained a full teaching load. For ten years his day often began at 6 a.m. and ended at 2 a.m. Currently he is directing six Ph.D. dissertations and is second reader on three others. In the English department he chairs the Bronson Committee (which considers grant proposals from the faculty) and is on the steering committee on tenure and promotions. "He takes these assignments seriously and passionately," Van Nostrand says. Waggoner's commitment to his undertakings is so strong that the lack of it in others takes him by surprise. He calls his current undergraduate seminar, "Science and Poetry," a flop. "I forgot how irresponsible undergraduates can

be," he says. "Graduate students do their work because their career depends on it. Undergraduates aren't committed, most of them, to anything yet. Many aren't even sure they should be in college. They don't read assignments, they don't read the secondary books on reserve, they take four-day weekends. It's my fault. Next year I'll have to organize it better, be more paternal, although I don't enjoy doing that."

Recently Waggoner helped resolve a sticky debate over tenure with a pragmatic approach that cut through the emotional issues. "Causes are important, but in the final analysis, the man was supposed to be teaching literature and theater," Waggoner says. So he read samples of the professor's work that were provided and handed the administration a piece of scholarly criticism that supported the academic quality of the work. Tenure was eventually awarded.

Hyatt Waggoner is the senior member of the English faculty, but judging from his pace and enthusiasm, one might place him in the junior ranks. At the kitchen table of his home in Barrington, R.I., he drinks a beer from the bottle and plans courses for two years hence: a graduate seminar on the Hawthorne tradition, "those who were influenced by him or seemed to write like him, Faulkner for one, so maybe there will be a book out of that eventually"; and a course (a recapitulation?) called "Two Religious Poets," the orthodox T. S. Eliot and Theodore Roethke, a nature mystic.

Waggoner still explores. And he still ponders the complexities of his own particular path. As he writes in the preface to his most recent book, *Emerson as Poet* (Princeton University Press, 1974): "Looking over what I have done, I believe I have probably raised as many questions as I have resolved, but that's all right."

Roger Vaughan is the author of The Grand Gesture (BAM, September).

Meanwhile, back in the Big Apple ...

Trying for a job with TWA, our correspondent visits Brown's chancellor

By Jeff Lantos '74

Illustrations by
Michael Monahan

It has been a year since I last reported from New York City, and I feel it my duty to pass on an update, if only to dispel the rumor that I am living on Crete with a Filipino houseboy.

I am beginning my second year in the "smelting pot" of the New World, and the narrative begins where I left off last February, during my final days at Barnes and Noble Bookstore.

Any large bookstore with thick rugs and muffled conversation would serve a womb-like function during the cold winter months, but working for Barnes and Noble was the best I could have done. This was because the store prided itself on (and emphasized in its advertising) its spacious aisles and unlimited browsing potential. Employees were to aid customers only when asked. This policy, while succeeding in making the customers feel at ease, did the same for the employees. While we existed in the corporeal sense, our sales spirit was marginal, and we became covetous of our own browsing time.

After a week on the job, I discovered that the secrets were not to appear knowledgeable, not to dally in one section, not to be seen stacking new arrivals, and not to be unfamiliar with the corners, the stairwells, and the shortest routes between them. In the unlikely situation that one were found out, witticisms served as the second line of defense. For instance, one day I was interrupted and asked, "Where's my political science?" The customer obviously meant the political science book section, but I replied, "A little to the left of center," which he tried to calculate geometrically before scurrying out of my zone.

The one exception to this rule of invisible salesmanship occurred when someone like Dustin Hoffman or Ram-

sey Clark would come into the store. Then the mice would emerge from the woodwork for a quick look, a ho hum, and a retreat.

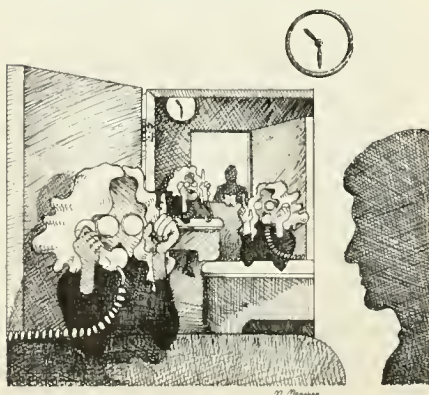
In late February, with nothing but warm feelings for the store and my fellow employees, I quit the job to devote my full time to writing, which I was able to do for three weeks until my money ran out. Then I heard that Trans World Airlines was hiring male flight attendants for the summer season. Realizing the exotic possibilities, the high-altitude concupiscence, the London-Rome-Pago-Pago axis, the mini-martini bottles, and also realizing that Charles Tillinghast '32 was the chairman of the board, I sent for an application and plotted my strategy.

The attack would be two-pronged, first slicing through the bureaucratic muddle — the TWA offices in Kansas City; the other utilizing Mr. Tillinghast's influence. The latter would not be easy because his secretarial brigade would doubtless be guarding the front. I contemplated calling him at home (because I had no intention of revealing to the secretary the nature of my request), but decided to try his office first. The secretary, curt and imperious, was not fooled by my banter about alumni relations. She pressed for my exact reason to see the chairman of the board. I countered with some university jargon (career development committee, senior steering committee, etc.) and then tried my big pitch. "If Mr. Tillinghast has a minute, I think it would help if I could speak with him." She hesitated, then said she would give him a message and call me back. In thirty minutes I had her reply. Mr. Tillinghast had said that I should contact Ronald Wolk (vice-president for development and University relations) at Brown. Round one had gone to the secretary.

My next move had to eliminate the clerical corps. I wrote Mr. Tillinghast a letter saying that I had applied to TWA, but I didn't explicitly ask for his help. On the envelope I wrote PERSONAL. Five days later (on a Monday), I received a memo from the secretary saying that Mr. Tillinghast would see me at 10:30 a.m. on Thursday. If I could not make that appointment she could not guarantee another. There would not have to be another. I was going straight to the top. Round two was mine.

Meanwhile, I had received a postcard from Kansas City saying that I had been scheduled for an interview at

"His secretarial brigade would doubtless be guarding the front."



Kennedy Airport on Wednesday. Chroniclers of the golden age of air travel should make a notation here, because TWA receives 14,000 unsolicited applications a month, of which 7,000 are rejected on the basis of height, weight, and handwriting. I didn't then know, nor to this day do I know, whether Mr. Tillinghast made sure I got past the first cut.

The interview was scheduled for 9 a.m., and I drove around the traffic circle three times before negotiating the proper exit ramp to the TWA building. I was given a security tag and was directed to a room with nine other applicants who, it seemed, were all waiting for me. Three were male, all dressed like Tony Orlando. The women, two of whom were black, were dressed in skirts and blouses and had spared little in the way of make-up. A tall, attractive woman breezed into the room, seemingly oblivious of the early hour. She introduced herself as a stewardess, and then without the sugary animation that usually characterizes her breed, she told us about the life of a flight-crew member. Each works sixteen days a month, never in succession. There are home bases in six American cities and one in Munich, Germany. The starting salary is \$520 a month, and there is a six-week training program in the Missouri hinterland. From our group one, or at most two, would qualify for the semifinal interview. She opened it up to questions, one of which was, "How often can my boyfriend fly for free if I'm a stewardess?" The answer was not at all. Only immediate relatives may take advantage of the discount and then must pay 20 percent of the fare.

The stewardess then wished us luck and introduced a man who bore a resemblance to Ron Ziegler. He con-

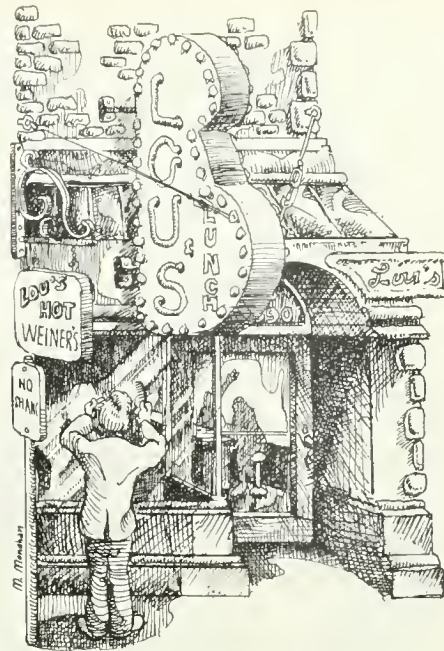
"There were three other male applicants, all dressed like Tony Orlando."



ducted the group interview, during which we were asked to speak about ourselves. One of the men was a disc jockey, one an auto mechanic, the third a waiter. All expressed disenchantment with their work, and it seemed that talking about the chance to fly away from their earthly boredom buoyed their spirits. One of the women, who looked about nineteen, said that she had wanted to be a stewardess ever since she was a little girl. Another girl worked at Bloomingdale's, and two were in junior college. The TWA man sat poker-faced throughout, occasionally asking a follow-up question and making a few notations or doodles after each person had spoken. I told him that I was a Brown graduate (harboring the outside hope that when he heard this, he would run over and embrace me, which he did not) and that I was now writing in New York. He was watching my hands as I spoke. I told him that I had been published in the *Brown Alumni Monthly*. No reaction. I concluded with a flurry, naming all the countries to which I had traveled (eight) and expressing confidence in my ability to handle the job. He concluded the interview with a TWA pep talk and said that we would be hearing one way or another in about a week. That would give me time to enlist the aid of the boss.

I was up early on Thursday, shaved extra close, and wrapped my liberated neck with a brown tie. Outside, I stopped at every third window to make sure that my hair had not gone awry. Inside the Burroughs Building on Third Avenue, I rode the elevator to the top floor, where a plaque denoted Mr. Tillinghast's outstanding service as chairman of the board. A receptionist took my name and signaled the secretary. Mr. Tillinghast would see me now. Still not sure how I was going to couch my request, I proceeded down the long corridor and twice wiped the sweat from my palms onto my corduroy pants. I turned a corner and swept past the secretary, who gave me a discriminating squint over the top of her granny glasses. And then I was inside.

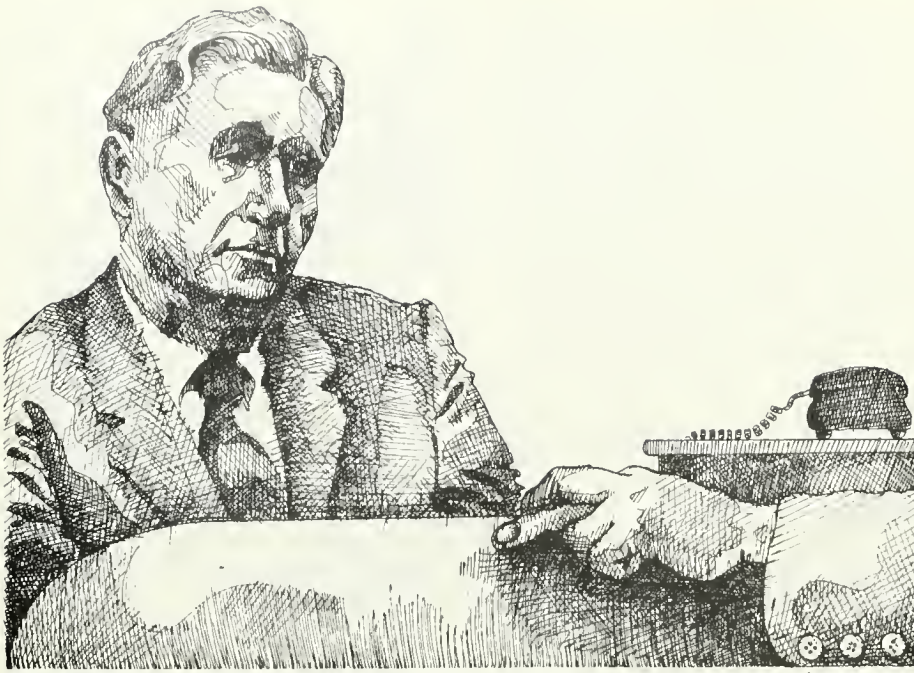
Mr. Tillinghast was behind his desk reading Peter Drucker's book entitled *Management*. The room was about fifty feet long, richly decorated with paintings and objets d'art from the world over. Befitting his position, Mr. Tillinghast had the prestigious corner office in



"I stopped at every third window to make sure my hair had not gone awry."

which two walls of glass permitted a majestic view of the city. Rather than having a clear focal point for conversation, the room had three table-and-chair ensembles arranged such that it would have been suitable for duplicate bridge. I hesitated until Mr. Tillinghast motioned to one of the sofas, the one farthest from his desk. I sat down, he closed his book and walked over. I stood up to shake his hand, and I realized that he is a tall man, perhaps a shade over six feet. He parts his grayish-white hair down the middle and has the type of eyelids that make it seem as though he is just about to fall asleep. This obviously was not the case, as no man in his late sixties could function in such a pressure-packed arena without an incredible degree of tenacity and stamina.

First we talked about the weather, and then he decisively forced my hand. "What would you like me to do?" he asked. I leaned back and stretched my arm across the top of the sofa. "I'd like you to pick up the phone and call Kansas City so I can get a job." It hadn't come out too badly. Perhaps a bit blunt. Mr. Tillinghast was smiling a Solomon the Wise smile. He sat back and began a series of simplistic explanations concerning the autonomy of departments in the business hierarchy and the undermining influence that a request such as mine would have. It was either an effort to dispel my naiveté, tell me that I was not steward material, or both. It



"First we talked about the weather, then he decisively forced my hand. 'What would you like me to do?'"

struck me that it was probably not my effrontery that bothered him (in fact, he must have admired it), but that a Brown graduate would go to such pains to secure so menial a job. Mr. Tillinghast had read my article in the *BAM* (a matter that he brought up) and said that his airline was not looking for fledgling writers in search of human interest stories. I asked him what would happen if everyone felt that way, and he said that writing is a very demanding and time-consuming art that could not be practiced in the lounge at O'Hare Airport. Finally (and here it became apparent that he had done some thinking about my case), he said that in his opinion I did not seem the service-oriented type. Behold the irony, then, that in effect I was having the chancellor of the University tell me that I was not being hired *because of* my Brown degree. Consider that, you parents across America, before making out the next tuition check.

Once the main issue had been decided, Mr. Tillinghast and I talked about Brown football, New York, and pollution. He said that he has lived and worked in Manhattan for over fifty years and is none the worse for it. He saw me to the door and wished me luck. I thanked him for taking the thirty minutes to see me. A week later, I received a letter from Kennedy Airport saying that I had not qualified for the flight attendant semifinals. Looking back on

the experience, the only thing I can say is that I would have been a very spirited steward, serving passengers with gusto from Rome to San Francisco. And so while I was back out on the street, I couldn't help but feel a twinge of melancholy for Mr. Tillinghast and TWA. They could have had me for pennies but let me slip away.

In April, I sold my first article to a commercial publication, *Apple Pie*, a low-profile humor magazine operating out of a basement on West 26th Street. While the sum I earned must be kept confidential lest IRS agents get wind and start trailing my Porsche, I have thus far been deprived of the quintessential ego trip of sidling up to a person who is reading my article at the newsstand. Despite *Apple Pie's* circulation of 80,000, newsstand proprietors have twice referred me to supermarkets.

Thanks to a cousin of Daniel Jay '74, I was able to land a job with a Washington-based political magazine, *The Washington Monthly* (circulation 35,000). An interesting sidelight of the job was seeing how many manuscripts flowed through the veins of the editorial offices. The *Monthly* got as many as thirty unsolicited manuscripts a week. There must be a lot of people out there, egos thick enough to slice through, hunched over their portables, swilling tepid coffee. It's comforting to know that others have been sentenced to the form-letter rejection.

Not terribly excited with reworking other people's ideas, nor spurred to investigative action by the rehearsed speeches of the dry-look public relations men at HUD, HEW, OEO, *et al.*, I migrated back to New York.

It's now fall in New York City. The anemia of the summer has passed, and like millions of red blood cells, the commuters stream in to revitalize the city's arteries. The trees in Central Park are disrobing with each gust and the clear morning air is able to overwhelm briefly the auto exhaust. Crowds at up-town intersections resemble well-heeled Arctic expeditions as they return their breath to the atmosphere in cottony clouds. While we are told that the city is on the verge of bankruptcy, there is no tangible disruption in the course of everyday living.

My father says he envies me my free-floating existence. Some days I am to be envied, in the libertine sense, like the fifteenth-century explorers, steered only by the rudder of my own conscience. Other days I can only sit and feel the anxiety burrowing into my stomach pit. I live with the reporter's fear that the big scoop might be breaking around the corner and I'm missing it. But I have made my choice, and I will continue to try to realize my dream.

Do we have a "right" to die?

Three philosophers
and three physicians
discuss the Quinlan
case and agree that
it presents the
medical profession
with "terrifying
possibilities"

Death, we are told, is replacing sex as society's number-one taboo subject. Maybe so. Mortality is a topic that few relish outside the confines of fiction and history. But, if we mortals really do prefer to remain mute on the subject of death, our books, journals, and newspapers of the past few years don't reflect it. First there were the best sellers — *Widow, Eric*, and Stewart Alsop's *A Stay of Execution*, to name just a few. Then there was a highly praised television documentary called "The American Way of Death." And, finally, there were the news stories, beginning with the trial of Dr. Kenneth Edelin, which focused attention on the abortion issue, and catching fire with the controversial trial in New Jersey to determine the fate of a comatose young woman named Karen Quinlan.

Newsweek magazine, one of countless publications to probe the complex issues involved in the Quinlan case, called that trial an event "unique in American jurisprudence." The debate it has fostered over the meaning of a "good death" in our technologically sophisticated world has also been unprecedented. Questions raised in the Quinlan case had been raised before, but never so conspicuously. Reactions have been deep-rooted and worldwide, as these notes from recent wire-service reports indicate:

□ In Great Britain, seventy-two-year-old journalist Malcolm Muggeridge told a December news conference that he had signed a document specifying that he be allowed "to die in peace." The document was given to him by a new British group called the Human Rights Society, which crusades for an individual's right to die.

□ In Denmark, thousands of Danes recently filed "life testaments," in a campaign designed to end the needless prolongation of mortal illnesses. Their testaments, similar to "living wills" in this country, have no legal validity — yet.

□ In France and Italy, groups vehemently opposed to the infringement of an ailing person's right to *live* have sprung up. And in West Germany, the debate over terminating lives without hope has revived memories of the Nazi mentality that purged that country of more than 70,000 "worthless lives" belonging to the crippled and the mentally ill.

□ Meanwhile, in Morristown, New Jersey, principals in the Quinlan trial have been receiving thousands of letters from Americans, most of them reportedly pleading for Miss Quinlan's right to live.

The Quinlan tragedy is not rare, a fact that has increased its significance for the medical profession and the public at large. What is unusual about Karen Quinlan, however, is that her parents asked her physicians to turn off the respirator that sustains her, and they refused to do so without a court order. With the legal system thus brought into an area that had heretofore been dealt with through unwritten codes, the question of when and how it is permissible to let a person die became a

matter for public resolution. And, even though the judge in the case handed down a legal decision on November 10, this public debate is likely to continue until alternatives and guidelines are clearer.

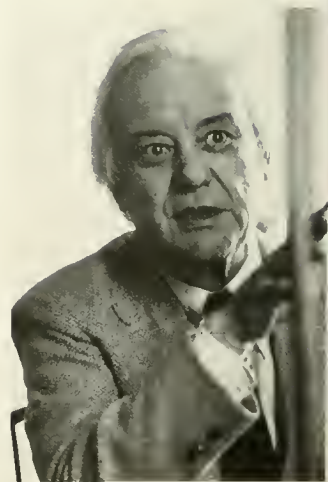
Presented below are the thoughts of six Brown faculty members whose interests and expertise give them particular insight into this landmark trial and its meaning. Each serves on the University's Committee on Bio-Medical Ethics, one of the nation's few formalized academic committees dealing with the ethical questions raised in contemporary medical practice. The committee members include scholars and professionals in the fields of philosophy, medicine, religious studies, and psychiatry. They meet informally as a group on a monthly basis, and their work has infused the Brown curriculum with several interdisciplinary courses examining moral issues in medicine. Begun about four years ago as a way to exchange viewpoints on medical ethics, the committee was given a formal structure in 1973, when the Ittleson Family Foundation awarded Brown's division of biological and medical sciences a grant to pursue this type of inquiry. The committee now presents open "roundtable discussions" on topics of ethical concern to medicine and has sponsored several conferences on campus that have delved into such areas as the distribution of scarce medical resources, involuntary commitment to mental institutions, and death and dying.

As a group, the professors present differing styles and opinions. They seem to be in agreement with a December 8 editorial in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, however, that the case of Karen Anne Quinlan presents the medical profession with "terrifying possibilities."

"Moral consideration versus the judicial conscience"

John Ladd, professor of philosophy at Brown and the first chairman of the University's Committee on Bio-Medical Ethics, is now chairing the American Philosophical Association's committee on philosophy and medicine. One of the courses Professor Ladd teaches is the philosophy of law, and he feels the Quinlan case presents our judicial system with the necessity of "coming to grips with the problems of ethics and morality." Here are some of his comments:

From the ethical point of view, I see no good reason for keeping Karen Quinlan alive. This is a moral consideration, however, and it doesn't square with what the judge calls the 'judicial conscience' in the case. . . . In his decision, the judge construes the law in the case to be an application of the rules against homicide. (But) new developments in medical technology make those rules irrelevant here. In the case of homicide, if you don't kill a person, he remains alive.



Professor Ladd: "The question is who will decide the time and manner of a person's death."

But in Karen's case, you will not prevent death by a rule against homicide. The death will occur within a certain period of time anyway. What is needed in this case is a new rule — one that will determine the timing of a person's death and how that death will occur. A hundred years ago, the necessity for such a rule would never have come up, because the option of keeping people alive through extraordinary means did not exist. . . .

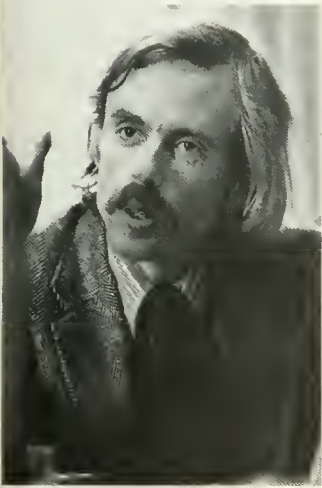
This is not a medical question; the question is who will decide the time and manner of a person's death. . . . The Quinlan judge stated that there is no principle of self-determination in American law. I think that is in error. There are principles, for instance in case law, applying to such areas as negligence and privacy. I'm speaking now as an amateur lawyer, but I feel very strongly that a principle of self-determination has to be developed to meet new situations such as this. If not in the law, then it should be developed through legislation. Perhaps the "living will" should be made legally binding. Its only value now is evidential, but I can't see any theoretical reason why a person's predetermined choice about how he will die can't be binding, just as a will or an insurance policy is binding.

"Euthanasia is killing"

Dan W. Brock is an associate professor of philosophy and the current chairman of the Bio-Medical Ethics Committee. For the past several years, he has taught a special University course on ethical problems in the field of mental health. In the comments excerpted below, he gives his views on the conditions under which the involuntary termination of a life might be justified:

One could argue that euthanasia is justified when a human being fails to satisfy the conditions that give that being a right to life — that is, when those conditions that make it seriously wrong to kill do not exist. That's a hard determination for anyone to make, but I think it's the right question. The conditions governing a right to life would include such things as evidence that the entity is self-conscious, or will again be self-conscious in the future. Karen Quinlan, as I understand the facts of the case, probably is not a person in that sense, because she has sustained such extensive brain damage that she will never be conscious again. It seems to me that euthanasia would be justified in this case because she is no longer a person in any morally relevant sense. . . .

Euthanasia, it seems to me, is killing. I think the distinction between killing and letting die is irrelevant. And, intuitively, what's wrong about killing is the sense in which it denies us our future — something we desire. If a person is not conscious, and so has no desire to continue to exist in the future, then in killing him, we do not frustrate any desire of his not to be



Professor Brock: "It seems undesirable to have physicians and families of sick persons making decisions about euthanasia without legal guidelines."

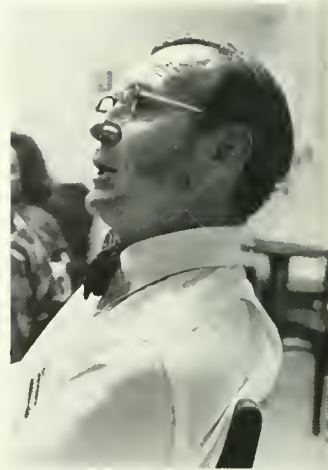
killed. I see no reason why we can't construct, within the law, guidelines that specify when killing is morally justified or permissible. After all, what's happening now, in fact, is that euthanasia is being performed illegally and surreptitiously. It seems undesirable to have physicians and families of sick persons making these decisions without legal guidelines.

"Less law and more understanding"

Sidney Cobb, an epidemiologist, is professor of community medicine and psychiatry in Brown's Program in Medicine and president of the American Psychosomatic Society (BAM, October). He teaches, with Dan Brock, an interdisciplinary course on ethical issues in the field of mental health, and he has recently initiated a six-week clerkship for a group of medical students that will look into the question of where and under what circumstances people in the Providence area die. Below are his comments on the issues presented in the Quinlan case:

I would prefer, at least for the time being, less law and more understanding. Where we're getting into the most difficulty is when people are rigid on the one hand, or are backed into the corner on the other hand. I think that the physician in the Quinlan case got forced into a corner. The family, I take it, asked him to do something which he didn't feel he could do. He had to say no, and the way he said no was to ask for a court order. If, instead, there had been a willingness to discuss the matter and find some consensus (about what was best for the patient), then perhaps an appropriate solution would have come about without the hard-line law getting involved. . . . The law has to take a hard line, because that is what we ask the court to decide — yes or no. But as people, we can say maybe. We can say, "We don't want to be direct about it, but we don't want to make a lot of effort to support life for this patient." It's that imprecision that keeps people comfortable in these matters and gives them the feeling that no one person is responsible. . . . Consensus is a terribly important thing.

The reason the self-determination issue is not as important in my mind is that there are substantial numbers of people who cannot face making such judgments in advance. And I think that for those people, relatives make very nearly as good a judgment without a piece of paper. I have made a living will — my wife and I have made one jointly — and I would certainly urge the members of my family to do likewise. But I feel that the importance of the act of signing a living will, for me, was that it promoted conversations among the members of my family about how we feel about this matter; and those conversations were much more important than the piece of paper. The



Dr. Cobb: "You can't make life or death decisions by law or by writing things down on a piece of paper."

essence of my point of view is that understanding and consensus are required to make life or death decisions. You can't do it by law, or by writing things down on paper.

"There is a right to die"

Dr. David Kass, an instructor in psychiatry with the Brown Medical Program and a psychiatrist at Miriam Hospital in Providence, stresses the need for a new judicial procedure to handle "right-to-die" cases. Kass, who received his M.D. degree from the University of Zurich and completed his psychiatric residency at the University of Wisconsin, believes such a procedure should be "adversarial" in nature.

I don't think the case itself will have too much effect on the medical profession. But I do think that the judge's decision, as publicly reported, was made on inadequate grounds. That is, I think there is a "right to die," whether it is recognized in American law or not. We will have to develop a procedure by which a determination of the patient's wishes in this matter can be better made. I don't think that the physician, or the family, or both, have any particular skills that would enable them to decide what the patient wants done, if the patient is unable to speak for himself. We need a new legal procedure — an adversarial one — in which testimony from friends and acquaintances of the patient, as well as from physicians and family, can be given. Perhaps even a jury is appropriate. Such a procedure could probably be set up through legislation. In the event that the procedure arrives at the conclusion that the patient would wish to die, the physician would then be absolved of his relationship to the patient, and his function to preserve life would be finished. In other cases, the patient's wishes might be determined through what is called a living will; but when there is no such document, I believe that the adversarial procedure is called for . . .

Medical technology has made the assumptions on which the practice of acute medicine is based obsolete. If a person with a diseased kidney goes to a doctor, it is fairly easy for the physician to determine, on the basis of the so-called "quality of life" arguments, that he can make the patient's life better by giving him a new kidney. The same is true if a person has one leg shorter than the other. The doctor and the patient can decide jointly whether or not the original problem is less traumatic than the pain and suffering an operation might entail. The issues are much more complicated in the case of chronic diseases and terminal conditions. Here the traditional physician's role of improving the quality of life does not apply. Aside from making such patients comfortable, there is not much the physician can do. Doctors have no more training or expertise on the question of how a person should die than anyone else. That is simply not their function.



Dr. Kass: "Doctors have no more expertise on the question of how a person should die than anyone else."

Do we have a "right" to die?

Is someone dead when his brain ceases to function?

John Foraste



Dr. Davis: "Doctors act according to a kind of conventional morality of their own."

Shortly after Judge Robert Muir, Jr., handed down his forty-four-page decision in the Karen Quinlan case — a decision that required her doctors to continue administering life-supporting therapy by means of a respirator — Martha Matzke '66, director of the Brown News Bureau, conducted the following interview with two members of the University's Committee on Bio-Medical Ethics. A candid dialogue between journalist, physician, and philosopher, the interview presents a comprehensive look at the medical, legal, and ethical questions brought to the fore by this historic trial. Dr. Robert P. Davis is a professor of medical science at Brown and director of renal and metabolic diseases at Miriam Hospital in Providence. In addition to medical courses, he teaches two interdisciplinary courses on medicine's responsibilities to the individual and to society. Sumner B. Twiss, Jr., co-chairman of the Genetics Research Group at the Institute of Society, Ethics and the Life Sciences and a member of Yale's Task Force on Genetics and Reproduction, is assistant professor of religious studies at Brown and teaches, with Dr. Davis, the special University course on "Individual Rights and Social Obligations in Contemporary Medicine."

Matzke: How do you think the medical profession would react to the establishment of legal codes for euthanasia?

Davis: It is difficult to generalize, but I think doctors would fight the establishment of such rules. I think this reaction would be based on a common fallacy, but I think they would so react. The fallacy presupposes that there is a moral distinction between killing and letting die; and I think that's specious.

... Doctors act according to a kind of conventional morality of their own. Even though we accept brain death, for example, we have great difficulty in getting many doctors to declare a patient dead when they know there is a potential use of that patient's organs in transplantation. The same doctors have no difficulty declaring people dead when they know the bodies will be buried.

... This reluctance is decreasing, but it certainly exists. ... I think many people would practice a kind of passive euthanasia in cases like Karen Quinlan, but I think this ruling will now make it more difficult for physicians to do so. In fact, I hear that it already has.

Matzke: From the Quinlan case, or from other cases with which you are familiar, can you say what you think the balance should be between jurisprudence and medical ethics?

Davis: I don't think these are legal questions. I think lawyers — and some physicians — want them to be legal questions. In more than a dozen states now there is a legal definition of death that follows the Kansas statute, which declares that brain death is the legal delimiting feature of death. That is, someone is dead when his brain ceases to function (this is analogous to the Harvard criteria cited by the judge in the Quinlan case). Although I support that judgment as to when a person is dead, I think it's wrong to have a legal definition of death. Just look back ten years, which is a very short time, given the natural history of these things. The brain death criterion was not appreciated until the evidence was put together by the Harvard committee, and most people would have accepted cessation of cardiovascular or pulmonary function as being sufficient for death. It's so in some state laws. The advent of the means by which we could support pulmonary and cardiovascular function changed the implications of cardiovascular death and respiratory death, however. Many people have been saved who needed mechanical respiratory or cardiovascular support. They could have been declared dead by some state statutes. Having something as evanescent as criteria for death codified into law is wrong, in my opinion.

Twiss: But that's not what is happening in most states. In many cases, the criteria for brain death only get into law through case precedent, and it is always tied to what the medical profession deems to be the most appropriate and up-to-date standards at the time. For example, this Quinlan trial can bring the criteria of brain death into New Jersey law for possibly the first time, and these criteria reflect current opinions in the medical community about death. Judge Muir suggests that it is the medical community which accepts these standards. He's not saying that this should be adopted by the state of New Jersey.

Davis: This is where I applaud his decision, because I think it reverses a trend toward codifying criteria for death into statute. ...

Twiss: How would you characterize the condition of Karen Quinlan? Does she conform to the notion of irreversible coma with a permanently non-functioning brain, or is she a comatose person who has some kind of possibility for recovery?

Davis: On the basis of my reading, and

out of my great respect for the medical authorities involved, I think she is in a state of vegetative existence. Unlike brain death, people have recovered from temporary states of vegetative existence. One would have to say, theoretically, that she has a chance to recover. From what we are told about her nutrition and general physical state, however, it seems unlikely to me that she will recover. She may get an overwhelming infection, or some other complication, and die very soon. But in theory she could recover, and she is not dead by the Harvard criteria.

Of course, the Harvard criteria are extremely conservative. As far as I know, there has not been a single documented case of reversal of a state meeting the Harvard criteria. In practice, one finds patients who turn out ultimately to be dead who meet just less than the Harvard criteria; and there have been some papers written suggesting that the criteria are too rigid, that we shouldn't require a flat brain wave for twenty-four hours, that six hours might be enough. And there are patients with little wiggles in their EEG (brain wave) who are still dead.

Twiss: If the criteria were less rigid, could Karen be considered to be dead, or a non-person?

Davis: I don't think so. As I understand it, she has spontaneous respiratory activity — it's just too ineffectual to support oxygenation.

Twiss: So, if anybody wanted to terminate her life, they'd have to mount an argument, not that there's not a person here, but that it's too costly, perhaps, to continue her on the respirator. . . .

Davis: I don't accept any arguments about cost.

Twiss: But many arguments for termination would be based on cost, would they not?

Davis: Or on the basis of euthanasia itself. They would have to accept the idea that she would, if able to, say, "I don't believe I want to live any more under these circumstances." The judge made an important distinction here.

Twiss: Yes. He reviewed testimony about the statements she made regarding euthanasia and decided that she apparently did not make those statements with full knowledge of all the consequences of a living will. Moreover, she made those statements when she was a minor.

Matzke: Do you think that the concept of a living will can be advanced in medi-

cal jurisprudence — the right of a person to self-determination?

Davis: I think self-determination is extremely important. The problem is in evaluating it. Generally, I tend to distrust the idea that people who are healthy and remote from illness, without an appreciation of what it can do to them and to their families, are in a position to make a decision about death. I am not an enthusiast of the living will.

Matzke: What about the terminal cancer patient? Should the medical profession act to preserve life here, or not?

Davis: I think in reality the medical profession — if I can speak of it collectively, since it varies enormously — does practice passive euthanasia. I don't think there's any question about that. They do not apply extraordinary measures all the time. When the patient indicates, for example, that that is enough, the doctor may acquiesce. I think doctors sometimes apply these passive measures too often. And they also make judgments on what we would call quality-of-life arguments, which I think are dangerous.

Matzke: What other arguments are there?

Davis: I think it's for the patient alone to make a judgment on the quality of his life.

Matzke: But in the case of a comatose person. . . .

Davis: You can't get a judgment, and the presumption must be that he would want to live.

Matzke: Had Dr. Morse (Quinlan's physician) made a different judgment, the current controversy would not have erupted. Are there other, similar cases where attending physicians make other choices?

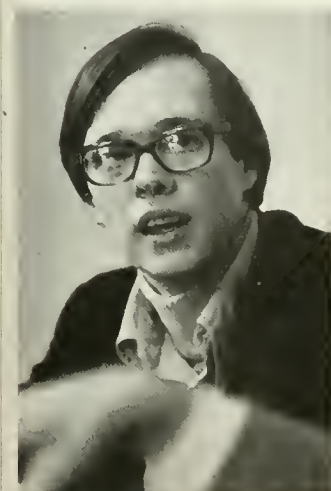
Davis: No question.

Matzke: There have been cases where physicians have been brought to trial for practicing euthanasia.

Twiss: There have been some cases, and in them the judge has stated all the criteria that would be necessary to find the physician guilty of homicide, such that, to any impartial observer, it would appear that the physician was in fact guilty of a homicide; and yet the jury came back with a verdict of not guilty. It seems that juries in these cases have decided that society must not count euthanasia as homicide because, for one thing, there is a difference in motive. No malicious intent is involved in euthanasia. It is, after all, called mercy killing.



Director Matzke: Questions for a physician and a philosopher.



Professor Twiss: "The criteria for brain death reflect current opinions in the medical community about death."

Davis: It's true that juries are reluctant to bring guilty verdicts back, but it's not inconceivable that location has a lot to do with it. One can't help but feel that the Edelin case in Massachusetts came to the result it did because of the location and the consequent composition of the jury.

Matzke: It seems to me that what we're saying is that moral considerations and legal considerations and medical considerations will never mesh in some neat way — that the threads of the three will always be interweaving in various patterns. But do you think the Quinlan case has a positive effect on the problem, or a negative one?

Davis: I think it's positive, in that it will call the medical profession to muster and force doctors to make determinations based upon moral considerations, thereby exposing themselves to legal risks. However, I'm afraid it might drive the medical profession to choose as the common denominator the course of least action. The trial comes at a very unfortunate time in the history of medical jurisprudence — namely, when there is great public concern, and concern among physicians, about malpractice. . . . That runs as a refrain in the background. Physicians will be more cautious, and institutions will certainly be more cautious. That is one negative effect I see, even though I think the Quinlan decision was the right decision.

Matzke: Do you consider putting a patient on a respirator for a long period of time an extraordinary measure?

Davis: We have patients on respirators for long periods of time who eventually recover. By long periods of time, you may mean several months. Also, there's much that is extraordinary in medicine if you were, say, in Zaire, that wouldn't be extraordinary in Boston or New York.

Twiss: What makes a treatment extraordinary, the scarcity?

Davis: Generally, the scarcity and the technological sophistication. But scarce and technologically sophisticated treatments are also the treatments of the day. Medicine is a scientific discipline that has moved ahead very rapidly, and these are ordinary treatments to us.

Matzke: But the scarcity-of-resources question is an interesting one. What if Karen Quinlan had arrived at the hospital at a time when no respirators were available?

Davis: Yes, but that's immaterial to the moral considerations. That is a problem

anyone faces. If you come in with a ruptured appendix, and every operating room is full, you can't get in until someone gets out. While it's extremely unlikely, there is a possibility you could die in such a situation.

Twiss: Let's take another hypothetical situation. Karen Quinlan is already on the respirator, and there are a limited number of respirators. A new patient comes in who desperately needs a respirator — a patient whose condition is such that the use of the respirator will be brief and will probably promote full recovery. Would you make a decision to take Quinlan off and put this other patient on?

Davis: I think I'd be forced to say I'd stick with the concept of first-come, first-served. . . . When there is a clear and compelling medical need, and in Karen's case there is a clear and compelling medical need for the respirator, I think you would have to apply the lifeboat ethic.

"The only stumbling block to euthanasia is a legal one"

Twiss: Would you want to see the concept of euthanasia accepted in our society?

Davis: I think the only stumbling block to euthanasia is a legal one.

Twiss: Would you want protection under the law for physicians who practice euthanasia?

Davis: I wouldn't mind it, but I don't know how to determine what sorts of legal changes would be needed. I do feel that this is strictly a legal problem; the evidence for that assumption is that passive euthanasia is often carried out, and active euthanasia is not. I think that physicians and society already accept the concept of euthanasia. If it were made legal, I think it would be carried out in a manner that was more protective of the patient.

Twiss: You're responding to voluntary euthanasia situations. What about the involuntary ones? If you're reluctant to accept the concept of the living will and reluctant to accept arguments related to the quality of life, then what do you think about the vast majority of cases which happen to be involuntary euthanasia problems?

Davis: Do you think that's the vast majority?

Twiss: I think so. Not the conscious pa-

tient who is suffering from a terminal illness, but the patient who is suffering from a terminal illness and has gone into a coma — or has less than full control over his faculties — these seem to be the majority of the cases in which a doctor simply doesn't treat the patient enough to keep him alive, and yet, that patient hasn't expressed a desire to die.

Davis: In the majority of such cases, the chance for prolongation of life is not very great. Most such patients die soon anyway. But that's no argument; as long as there's one case, I'm in a bind.

Twiss: Your argument could be that you simply don't accept involuntary euthanasia under any conditions, because such action violates the patient's right to life.

Davis: But I don't really feel that way. I feel that abortion is a kind of involuntary euthanasia. There are certain cases in which it is to no one's advantage to have life prolonged, such as in anencephaly, where babies are born with no brains. But are the patients in such cases then persons? In my definition, which is a fiat definition, they are not. I think some patients in coma are in a state of suspended personhood, and they should be kept alive. On the other hand, some patients in coma might be defined as having lost their personhood.

Twiss: So you get out of the bind by saying that either people are in a vegetative state so extreme that they are not persons and therefore present no moral dilemma, or they are persons and the action should be to keep them alive. That way, you eliminate cases of involuntary euthanasia, because you would call all the cases that we refer to as involuntary euthanasia cases of terminating the vital functions of non-persons.

Davis: Yes, but don't ask me to define what you mean by non-persons. You're using a word that has a technical meaning I'm not sure I would accept fully.

Twiss: My problem with the Quinlan case, even after reading the judge's decision, is whether Karen Quinlan falls into the person or non-person category. There seems to be sufficient ambiguity, and even positive evidence, to support the contention that she is still a person. If that's the case, then she must be kept alive.

Davis: That was my resolution of it, even though, had there been other signs, I might have thought it not wrong to pull the plug.

The French House is the "greatest dorm on campus"

Good wine and cheese improve with age. And, thanks to a group of hard-working undergraduates, so has Brown's French House, a special-interest residence located on a quiet East Side street. Four years ago when the nineteenth-century mansion first became the French House (it was turned over to Brown in 1953 for student housing), the place had fallen into disarray. Since that time, however, the students have slowly but steadily worked to restore the home, earning the respect of the University and their East Side neighbors in the process. "The French House is probably the only University residence where the value has improved because of student efforts," says Bill Coleman '76, a three-year resident.

With all the zeal of new home-owners, French House students combed every inch of the place — from the attic to the basement to the crawl space under the house — looking for traces of the home's original furnishings. Their sleuthing led to discoveries in the most unlikely places. In the boiler room, for example, they found the roll top to the mansion's three-tiered cathedral organ, which the original owners, Edgar and Therese Lownes, had bought in Europe. (The Lownes's two sons — Albert E. Lownes '20, retired chairman of the board of Providence's American Silk Spinning Co., and the late E. John Lownes, Jr. '23 — both attended Brown, as did their grandson, E. John Lownes III '48.) Exploration of the basement uncovered a marble table top buried amidst a pile of moldy mattresses and sections of a marble pedestal which now stands at the foot of the house's grand, winding staircase.

The students ran into difficulty trying to get the University Housing Office to help them with needed repairs, so they plunged into the task of "reclaiming whole areas of the house" on their own, says Coleman. They set up a workshop in the basement of the house



John Forasté

A dilapidated room once known as the "dungeon" is now the library.

next door (another French House residence) for repairing furniture and renovating rooms and have gradually built up a large collection of tools gleaned from parents' garages and tool sheds over vacations.

The improvements the students have made are impressive. The blue-tiled, lion's head fountain in the "orangerie" (originally modeled after European orange houses) was black with grime and filled with broken beer bottles when the first French House students moved in. Today, gurgling pleasantly, the fountain houses two pet goldfish, Madame and Monsieur Poisson. A dilapidated room once known as the "Dungeon" became a library after residents polished the dark wood paneling, installed new lighting, and collected books donated by graduating seniors. Residents like to boast that theirs is the only University library open twenty-four hours a day.

One of their major accomplishments was restoring the basement

kitchen and adjoining room, which now serves as a dining room for members of the French House food co-operative. Damage inflicted by years of neglect was so severe, says Bill, that there were holes in the wall as big as a man's fist. "One wall in the kitchen alone needed eighty pounds of plaster," he says. Students installed their own linoleum flooring, made red-and-white checked curtains, and secured three large dining tables to replace the old Pembroke desks and tree stumps they had previously used as tables.

This semester, twenty-seven residents (more than half the total number of French House students) belong to the food co-op. They alternate cooking and washing dishes according to "le grand plan" drawn up and posted in the kitchen at the beginning of each semester. Each person's share of the cost per meal is totaled by the co-op treasurer, Robin Chandlee '77, who uses a computerized bookkeeping system. "The co-op is very fertile ground for ro-



After meals are prepared in the kitchen, they are served in the adjoining room — often by candlelight.

mance," she told this reporter as dishes were being cleared from a chicken curry and chocolate cream pie dinner. "When you spend a lot of time cooking with someone (residents always cook in pairs), you get to know them pretty well."

Every May, the co-op members decide which meal will receive their top culinary prize, the Golden Spoon award. (They also award a Silver Spoon to the runner-up, and a Copper Knife award to the third most popular meal.) Last year, they collected their favorite recipes from the past four years and published *The Golden Spoon Cookbook*. Within three weeks of publication, they had nearly sold out their first printing of 300 copies. This year, some of the residents created a photo gallery in the basement for displaying the works of French House photographers; a few years back, students put out a French literary magazine.

"One of the great things about the French House is that we have such a wide variety of people here with many talents to contribute," says Bill Coleman. Some contribute their artistic talents, while others put on plays, enter-

tain with musical instruments, or pitch in on house repairs. They also have their own student janitors, who take care of day-to-day maintenance. The house operates on a *laissez-faire* philosophy, Bill explains. "Nobody is forced to do anything he doesn't want to do. As a result, people offer to do things when they're ready to, and in a way in which they feel comfortable."

The French House is one of the few student residences allowed to select its own members. Potential residents are screened according to their fluency in the language and their interest in French culture. Although they give priority to those who speak the language best, they also admit students who show a genuine interest in French culture.

Perhaps because they all share a common interest, the members of the French House have an unusually close, familial relationship with one another. Last year, a graduating senior stayed on at the house until August, finishing up what he called his "final exam at the French House" — installing electrical wiring for the photo gallery. And when the house resident fellow, Yves Falck (a

bona fide Frenchman who is earning his doctorate at Brown) and his wife, Iris Weidenfeld Falck '71 M.A.T., gave birth to a baby girl last August, the students presented them with a Golden Baby Spoon and named a co-op dish in honor of the baby — white fish with "sauce à la Maya."

The success of the French House is a tribute to student initiative. The faculty's role has been one of support only, says Reinhard Kuhn, chairman of the French studies department. "It's always been a *student* French house," he says. Students discovered the Manning Street building four years ago, drew up their own proposal for the creation of the French House, and have put hundreds of hours into renovating and maintaining the house. "The French House students have created a community in which classroom and extracurricular activities are merged," says Professor Kuhn.

"I would have missed a lot at Brown if I hadn't lived here," says Bill Coleman. "This is what college life is all about. If they tore the French House down tomorrow, we'd still be the greatest dorm on campus." K.S.



Liberty's Impact:
The World Views 1776

The American Revolution and World Politics

Charles E. Neu

THE American people moved toward independence with slight experience in international politics. For over a hundred and fifty years the colonies had been part of the British Empire, and colonial leaders, who had had few political contacts with the outside world, had engaged in little systematic thought about it. With the outbreak of the Revolution, they suddenly had to assume functions long provided by the British government and deal with the European powers as an independent nation. The statesmen of the American Revolution had to guide the people toward a new national consciousness and a revolutionary role in world affairs.

In defining America's relationship to the great states of Europe, American leaders reacted against traditional European practice and drew on the thought of the Enlightenment. The eighteenth century was a classical age of balance-of-power diplomacy, one in which nations sought to increase their wealth and status at the expense of other states. It was an era dominated by the ruthless pursuit of national interest, by ephemeral alliances and constant wars, and by attempts to organize relations among states into some kind of rational, manageable system. Along with Enlightenment thinkers, Americans rejected the ideas of a balance of power and of inherent conflicts among nations. The eighteenth-century wars, they believed, were caused by the blind passions of princes and by their obsession for power and their pursuit of false ideals. Americans were not willing to fit into this world. They were convinced that the events of 1775 and 1776 had begun an era of momentous change that would revolutionize the relations between peoples and their rulers and those among governments as well. They foresaw an

age of reason and of liberation from oppressive monarchical rule and the incessant wars that it spawned. Governments based on the consent of the governed would recognize their mutual interdependence and understand that peace and prosperity rested on the unrestricted exchange of goods.

Prior to the Revolution, America's contact with the outside world had been chiefly through trade, and it was easy for revolutionary leaders to conclude that the primary ties among nations should be commercial and that the dismantling of mercantile empires would lead to a peaceful and stable world. Their reforms would sweep away all the trappings of traditional diplomacy — its cynicism, artificial formalism, and secrecy — and put in its place simple, unadorned, and straightforward dealings among states. John Adams told the French foreign minister, the count de Vergennes, that "the dignity of North America does not consist in diplomatic ceremonies or any of the subtleties of etiquette; it consists solely in reason, justice, truth, the rights of mankind, and the interests of the nations of Europe." Thomas Jefferson considered diplomacy "the pest of the peace of the world, as the workshop in which nearly all the wars of Europe are manufactured"; he wanted few if any diplomats abroad and believed that relations among nations would, in the future, take forms radically different from those of the past.

Revolutionary leaders recognized the might of Great Britain, however, and they reasoned that unless they could exploit the tensions of the Old World, the prospect for success was dim. This realization of the need for foreign assistance impelled the Continental Congress toward the Declaration of Independence; once that Declaration was proclaimed, the terms on which such assistance could be won became a pressing issue.

The initial expectations of American leaders were optimistic and idealistic. Believing they represented the wave of the future, they concluded that the old empires and old relationships would give way before the dynamism of the American Revolution. Thomas Paine boasted that America's economic power would allow it to set the terms of its relationship with the nations of Europe. "Our plan," he wrote in *Common Sense*, "is commerce, and that, well attended to, will secure us the peace and friendship of all Europe; because it is the interest of all Europe to have America a free port." Thus in the summer of 1776 the Continental Congress adopted a model treaty plan, drawn up largely by John Adams, which defined the terms for foreign aid. Adams rejected the idea of any political or military connection with France and instead believed that the French government, if granted the right to trade with America, would agree to use its navy to protect American merchantmen and provide the United States with the materials of war. Moreover, the model treaty stipulated that France should give up claims to territory on the North American continent and not expect American assistance if war broke out between France and Great Britain. The American conviction of the potency of commerce was so strong that the Continental Congress concluded that such one-sided terms would be sufficient to win French support. As John Adams remarked, "we ought to confine ourselves strictly to a Treaty of Commerce" for "such a Treaty would be an ample compensation to France for all the aid we should want from her."

Beneath this belief in the dominance of commercial relations, there was an awareness of America's physical weakness and lack of national cohesiveness, as well as a fear that the United States might become a pawn in the struggles among the European powers and ultimately lose control of its destiny. Americans hoped to avoid these risks by carefully defining and limiting the ties that the new nation would have with the European powers. In attempting to do so, however, they overestimated America's international leverage and underestimated the new government's domestic weaknesses. The American Revolution did, to be sure, have great appeal for the peoples of Europe and was, for a time, the great event of the age. But it did not revolutionize the system of international relations; France and Spain did not rush to accept the terms of the model treaty. Although in 1776 both nations began to send guns, powder, and other supplies to America, they did so secretly and did not seem inclined to recognize American independence. By the autumn of 1776 the Continental Congress took a more somber view of America's position and offered a conventional alliance that would bring direct French military aid in return for various territorial concessions and a joint expedition for conquering the British West Indies. Within a short time, the extremities of the revo-

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lutionary cause had forced a more realistic assessment of the new nation's international situation.

Although Americans initially misjudged the terms on which they could receive foreign assistance, they correctly perceived how the revolt of the colonies would fit into the context of European politics. During the eighteenth century the international order had been transformed: the tension between Austria and France gradually diminished, Prussia and Russia were integrated into the European state system, and England and France emerged as the principal rivals on the European political scene, locked in a contest for overseas commerce and territory. Torn between its colonial and Continental ambitions, France divided its efforts; England, maneuvering to maintain a balance of power on the Continent, concentrated on the protection and expansion of its empire. As the century progressed England became the most dynamic of the Atlantic nations and the most successful in the series of wars that culminated in the Seven Years' War (1756-63), one that ended with France's expul-

Figure 1. The title page from the Philadelphia printing of the treaty between France and the new United States. The original documents were signed and are now preserved in the National Archives. Publications such as this were used to inform the public of the content of the treaty.

sion from Canada and Britain's elevation to the pinnacle of its power.

After 1763 there was much bitterness among European leaders over England's spectacular success in the struggle for wealth and influence; particularly in France and Spain, statesmen longed for a rebellion in America that would weaken Britain's world position. The French foreign minister in 1776, Vergennes, did not expect major commercial or territorial gains from an American revolt; he did hope, however, that independence for the colonies would damage British prestige, tip the balance of power toward France, and create in America a weak dependency on France. Thus the war for American independence became a part of still another European contest for empire. During the previous conflicts of the eighteenth century, Great Britain had led a coalition that maintained the balance on the Continent while it consolidated its ascendancy overseas. This time, however, the Continent remained quiet, Britain was isolated, and France and Spain waged a purely naval and colonial war against their old rival.

Initially Americans had sought to transform these European patterns of international conduct, but the course of the war brought desperation; in 1778 the United States signed an alliance and a treaty of amity and commerce with France (see figure 1). The alliance was a traditional political pact in which both sides agreed to pursue the war against Great Britain as a common cause and not to lay down their arms until American independence was achieved. In contrast, the treaty of amity and commerce embodied the more visionary side of American diplomacy and committed the French to the liberal commercial principles and to the broad interpretation of neutral rights that meant so much to the emerging American republic. The French alliance transformed the war but also complicated it, for in 1779 France, in return for a Spanish declaration of war against Great Britain, pledged to continue the struggle until Spain recovered Gibraltar. (For a British view of the balance of power early in 1781, see figure 2.) Without informing its American ally, the French government had expanded the purpose of the conflict.

The great expectations of American statesmen for the French alliance were not immediately fulfilled. For five more years the war continued, and as American prospects grew more bleak, the French seemed willing to settle for less than full independence. Achieving dominance over the Continental Congress, in 1781 French

agents forced a reduction of American peace terms. The three American peace commissioners in Europe, however, shrewdly ignored their instructions and broke loose from France in the final negotiations with Great Britain. Weary of world conflict and of fighting in the endless space of the New World, the British government agreed to a preliminary peace settlement with the American commissioners that recognized American independence and granted expansive boundaries to the new republic. France, strained by the prolonged war, acquiesced in this *fait accompli*. The crisis of the war had forced American leaders to alter many of their original conceptions about diplomacy and to confront the harsh realities of survival. As a result, they won a magnificent settlement confirming American independence.

WITH the coming of peace in 1783 the idealistic strain of American diplomacy — always caught in a tension with a more realistic inclination — reasserted itself. "After all," John Adams noted privately, "the circumstances of modes, languages, and religion have much less influence in determining the friendship and enmity of nations than other more essential interests. Commerce is more than all these and many more such circumstances." Immediately after the Revolution, Congress created a commission composed of John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and Thomas Jefferson to negotiate a series of commercial treaties with the nations of Europe — treaties that would embody liberal principles of trade and begin to move the world toward the enlightened international order originally envisioned by American thinkers. But the mission accomplished little, concluding treaties with only Prussia and Sweden. Its failure confirmed the fact that the American Revolution, for all its ideological power, had not transformed world politics.

In fact, the most critical questions confronting American leaders were whether or not the new government could achieve a full recognition of its independence and bind together the individual states. Impressed with the weakness of the Confederation, England and Spain refused to implement crucial portions of the peace treaty. British troops remained in the American Northwest, while Spain quarreled over the southwestern boundary of the United States and in 1784 closed the Mississippi to American commerce. Britain displayed contempt for the American republic and pursued a vindictive commercial policy that unilaterally defined the conditions of trade. American ships carrying American raw materials (but not manufactured goods) were admitted to British home ports on fairly liberal terms, but they were excluded from the colonies. Moreover, America's economic dependence on England did not end; it remained almost as great as during the colonial period. By 1789 about 75 percent of all American exports went to Great



*America, dup'd by a treacherous train,
Now finds she's a Tool both to France and to Spain;
Yet all three united can't weigh down the Scale,
To the Dutchman jumps in with the hope to prevail.*

*The Ballance of Power
Yet Britain will boldly their efforts withstand,
And bravely defy them by Sea and by Land:*

London. Published as she directs, Jan^y 17th 81. by R. Wilkinson, at N^o 58 in Gravel.

Figure 2. The Ballance of Power (London, 1781). In this British view of the balance of international power several years after the outbreak of the American Revolution, Britain outweighs America and her allies France and Spain in spite of the efforts of Holland to add his considerable weight to the alliance. America, whose ingratitude toward Britain is now "justly punished," is urged to abandon her false friends and reunite with Britain for their "mutual delight."



*The Frenchman Shall Drub, and the Spaniard Shall Bent,
While the Dutchman Shall Ruin by Seizing his Fleet:
The Americans too will with Britons Unite,
And each to the other be Mutual Delight.*

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Britain, while about 90 percent of American imports — mostly manufactured goods — came from there. The hopes of some American leaders, such as Thomas Jefferson, that France would replace England as America's major economic partner were never realized. Despite some French efforts, Americans preferred British manufactured goods and business methods and found that only the British could provide the long-term credit that they needed.

THE trials of the Confederation period convinced American leaders that if the republic was to endure, they must alter its form of government and create a firm union that could surmount domestic and foreign difficulties. By 1789 they had done so, and the new federal government set out to redefine the American polity. Its efforts coincided with and were greatly complicated by the French Revolution, an event that shook the foundations of European civilization and soon overshadowed the American Revolution itself. Paris now became the center of the new republican order, and the radiance of the revolutionary ideology, combined with the expansionism of the French Republic, touched off another European war in 1792. From 1792 to 1814 Europe was engulfed in a world war as Britain and the other European powers struggled to prevent French subversion of the established order and dominance of the Continent. Of all the powers, however, only Great Britain was continually at war with France, except for a brief period from 1802 to 1803. Austria, Prussia, and Russia had other goals than the containment of France, and in pursuing them, they delayed the formation of an effective anti-French coalition until Napoleon's relentless imperialism finally left them no choice.

The United States existed on the periphery of these events, a secondary factor in the calculations of the European powers, whose energies were consumed in the titanic contest with France. Initially all Americans enthusiastically welcomed the French Revolution, which seemed to confirm the fact that republicanism was the wave of the future and that the example of the American Revolution was affecting even the most conservative nations of Europe. As the revolutionary process reached deeper layers of French society and became more extreme, however, it created intense ideological divisions in the United States as well as in Europe. Particularly after the beheading of Louis XVI in 1793, Federalists were appalled by the violence of the French Revolution and by the upheaval of the lower elements of society that seemed to threaten the very foundations of civilization. They came to feel revulsion toward France and looked more and more to Great Britain as the bulwark of Western civilization. They feared that the French frenzy would spread to the United States, igniting the passions of the masses and endangering the stability of

the republican experiment in the New World. America's French alliance might involve the weak and vulnerable nation in European affairs and endanger the financial system set up by Alexander Hamilton, which was based on close economic ties with Great Britain.

Most Americans, however, did not share these Federalist fears; they believed, as Thomas Jefferson put it, that "the liberty of the whole earth was depending on the issue of the contest between monarchism and republicanism." For years men such as Jefferson and James Madison had hoped that America could escape British dominance and oppression and forge closer ties with France. This hope intensified as they became convinced that the French Revolution was the logical sequel to the American Revolution. A French victory in Europe would hasten the liberation of all men and women; a French defeat would strengthen the forces of reaction, continue American dependence on Britain, and perhaps undermine republican institutions in America.

While the French Revolution profoundly influenced American political thought and conduct, both Federalists and Republicans wished to avoid any direct American involvement in the wars stemming from it. All American leaders realized that the United States was too weak, with too many vital national issues unresolved, to participate in the European struggle. War in Europe, however, raised certain pressing questions that could not be avoided. The French Republic expected a benevolent neutrality from its ally across the Atlantic, but Federalists wished to end the alliance and draw closer to Great Britain. In contrast, Republicans sympathized with France and clamored for retaliation against the British government for all the humiliations and commercial discrimination it had inflicted on the United States. In the 1790s the Federalists, who controlled the American government, found it extraordinarily difficult to deal with the crises created by the war. The British exploited their dominance of the sea lanes and violated those concepts of neutral rights to which the United States had been committed since its inception as a nation. In 1793 Great Britain decreed that commerce prohibited in time of peace would not be allowed in time of war, closing off the neutral trade between France's home and colonial ports. Moreover, the British still had not signed a commercial treaty with the United States, refused to evacuate the Northwest posts, and intrigued with Indians in that region. The British government seemed reluctant to accept American independence, and as a consequence, by 1794 a major crisis had developed between the two nations.

Over the vehement protests of Republicans, the American government chose the path of conciliation as a way to lessen Anglo-American tension. In November 1794 the result was Jay's Treaty, an agreement that formalized commercial relations and provided for British

evacuation of the Northwest posts. The price, however, was American acquiescence in British maritime practices and a tacit abandonment of cherished American principles of neutral rights. Shortly before Jay's Treaty, the United States signed Pinckney's Treaty with Spain, which secured its southwestern boundary and opened the Mississippi to American trade. Absorbed in the war in Europe, England and Spain granted concessions to the United States to avoid trouble in North America. Thus the United States was able to negotiate two treaties that, for the first time since independence, freed its soil of foreign troops and extended its sovereignty to the limits of its boundaries as established in 1783.

Rapprochement with Great Britain meant estrangement from France, for the French government, known as the Directory from 1795 to 1799, resented America's settlement with Great Britain at a time when France was fighting for its existence. Although nominally an ally of the United States, France had scant respect for American sovereignty and intervened openly in American politics, particularly in the presidential election of 1796. From the French perspective, the United States was a weak client state, one that would become even more of a satellite if the French empire in Louisiana was reestablished. But the United States had become unruly, and the Directory, after the ratification of Jay's Treaty, began reprisals against American commerce that soon created a crisis between the two nations. Seeking to negotiate a settlement, the new administration of President John Adams sent three commissioners to Paris. The Directory, however, was condescending, and it received the American delegation as if it had come from a tributary state, eager to atone for the psychic and material damage American policy had inflicted on the French cause. The minister of foreign affairs, Charles Maurice de Talleyrand-Périgord, noted that Federalist America "merited no more consideration than Genoa or Geneva" (other French satellites), and insisted on a bribe and a loan before he would deal with the American commissioners. Talleyrand's demands brought the famous response from Thomas Pinckney, "It is no, no; not a sixpence!" that legend transformed into the popular slogan, "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute." The conflict with France soon led to a naval war between the two nations that lasted from 1798 to 1800.

BY the close of the eighteenth century the United States had, to be sure, taken long strides toward permanency, but the great upheaval of the French Revolution had dominated both America and Europe, deepening internal divisions and endowing them with worldwide significance. The United States had become entangled in the quarrels of Europe and had almost been torn apart by them. It had not been able to establish the bold new principles of international relations

with which it had begun the Revolution. The European state system had been convulsed but not transformed, and many Federalist leaders had come to have a new respect and understanding for the forms and the substance of traditional European diplomacy and had concluded that the United States, rather than changing the international order, in the short run could only hope to survive within it.

President Thomas Jefferson, however, was determined to rekindle the spirit of republicanism in domestic and foreign policy, to inaugurate a new age that would embody the idealism of the Revolution. Unlike Federalists in the 1790s, Jefferson and his successor, James Madison, had not assimilated European notions of statecraft. They continued to believe that commerce was the key to international relations and that the United States, because of its favored position, could defend its rights through the manipulation of commercial relations. In 1801 Jefferson wrote that "our commerce is so valuable to them [Europe] that they will be glad to purchase it when the only price we ask is to do us justice. I believe we have in our own hands the means of peaceable coercion; and that the moment they see our government so united as that they can make use of it, they will for their own interest be disposed to do us justice." The United States did not need the trappings of conventional national power — large armies or navies or central government establishments; it could protect its vital interests in a way that would avoid the corruption of traditional European institutions.

Initially Jefferson had no occasion to act on these beliefs, for peace came to Europe in 1802, and within the United States, many of the passions of the 1790s faded away. The excitement generated by the French Revolution had passed as Americans moved toward a more common republicanism. Jefferson and other Republican leaders, who had once admired Napoleon, found his despotism distasteful and believed that the French Revolution had gone astray. The failure of the revolutionary process in France reemphasized the importance of the American experiment as the best hope of the world, one that must survive and keep alive the aspirations of mankind for liberty. All the more reason, then, to remain distant from the conflicts of Europe and to concentrate on restoring and maintaining the purity of American institutions. In this way the fabric of the nation could be strengthened and the mission of America fulfilled.

For a time, even after the fragile European peace ended in 1803, Jefferson's design was not challenged. American merchants enjoyed a rich commerce and war-swollen profits as the United States became the world's foremost neutral carrier. For two years the European conflict dragged on indecisively, but in 1805 its lines crystallized with the great British naval victory at Tra-

falgar and with Napoleon's smashing of the Third Coalition at Austerlitz. Now Britain's control of the seas was undisputed, while France's empire spanned the continent of Europe. Each nation sought to use dominance within its sphere to weaken the other. In 1805 Britain prohibited the neutral trade between France, Spain, and their colonies, and began to implement a series of decrees that would force all commerce with Europe to pass through British hands. In contrast, Napoleon finally controlled enough of Europe to institute a Continental system aimed at destroying the economy of England. The United States could not trade with either belligerent without violating the regulations of the other; it was caught in the middle of sweeping blockades, both of which, according to American neutral concepts, were illegal.

IF they conformed to British licensing regulations, American shippers could prosper, for the British navy controlled the seas, and the wartime demand for American products in England was high. But the nation paid a bitter price for its prosperity, which could be won only at the cost of subservience to Great Britain. The American people were continually humiliated by British seizure of ships, impressment of seamen, and general contempt for American rights and sovereignty. The British, engaged in a war for national survival and a crusade against Napoleon, had little time to ponder American sensibilities and, to the extent that they did, resented America's unwillingness to subordinate its own interests to those of the worldwide conflict. In 1807 the Jefferson administration, unable to win British recognition of American neutral rights, began the policy of "peaceable coercion" that Jefferson calculated would bring the belligerents — particularly England — to their senses. Congress passed the Embargo Act, which prohibited all American ships from leaving for foreign countries and ended all commerce with England and France. Supremely confident of the power of American commerce, Jefferson believed that Great Britain's heavy economic dependence on America would soon bring diplomatic concessions.

The embargo represented a reassertion of the original American idealism about world affairs that had been embodied in the model treaty of 1776. Ultimately it failed, for the American economy was too vulnerable and the nation's cohesion too loose to endure the sacrifices it imposed. The impact on Great Britain, though noticeable, came too gradually to justify the continuance of Jefferson's drastic policy. Finding the domestic consequences of the embargo intolerable, the American government gradually retreated through a series of complex measures that Napoleon manipulated with great skill. The result, by 1812, was a national dilemma, a crisis similar in magnitude to that of the Revolution and one

that tested the nation's will and tenacity. For American leaders, the national honor was at stake and, with it, the survival of republican institutions at home and in the world. If the American government failed to defend the national honor on the high seas, its ineffectuality would be exposed, and confidence in republican institutions would be weakened. Once the policy of economic coercion had collapsed, only a declaration of war could still doubt the efficacy of a republican form of government and reaffirm faith in the nation's destiny. And if war must come, it must come with Britain, the symbol of monarchy, the traditional enemy of the United States, and the most flagrant offender of our national sovereignty.

Although it was a military stalemate, most Americans viewed the War of 1812 as a triumph. For the British, it was a minor conflict fought on the fringes of the empire. For Americans, survival in the war was an affirmation of their nationhood and seemed to confirm, beyond a doubt, that the republic would not only endure but prosper. Jonathan Roberts, a Republican congressman from Pennsylvania, summed up the feelings of many Americans when he wrote that "victory perches on our banner & the talisman of invincibility no longer pertains to the tyrants of the Ocean — But the triumph over the Aristocrats & Monarchists is equally glorious with that over the enemy — It is the triumph of virtue over vice of republican men & republican principles over the advocates & doctrines of Tyranny."

THE close of the War of 1812 coincided with the end of the convulsions that had shaken Europe for over two decades. In 1814 Napoleon was defeated for the last time, and the great powers began to construct an international order based on traditional balance-of-power concepts, one that would bring considerable stability for a century. The results were far different from the initial expectations of the leaders of the American Revolution. They had believed that the Revolution had ushered in a new era not just for America but for the world, and that America would provide the impetus for a system of commercial freedom and peace. The American Revolution, however, occupied the center of the international stage only briefly, for it was soon eclipsed by the upheaval in France and by the conflicts that it spawned. War in Europe imperiled the whole republican experiment in America and forced a reassessment of our international position. Some Americans sought to insure the nation's survival and prosperity through a diplomacy of realism; others retained more of the original idealism and, once they attained power in 1801, based their foreign policy on it. By the close of the War of 1812 the nation had not transformed the world, but neither had it been transformed by it, and certain principles of conduct had been set that would shape the

thinking of future generations. All Americans agreed that the republic must remain distant from the quarrels of Europe, that neutral rights — broadly defined — must be preserved, and that free trade among nations would increase prosperity and ease international tensions. Moreover, the experiences of the first three decades of the new nation had convinced Americans of the value of their experiment and reconfirmed their faith in the separateness of their destiny. America would serve as an inspiration for struggles for liberty across the globe but would not participate in them, for it was now turning inward, absorbed in the vast space of the North American continent.

Suggested Readings

- Bemis, Samuel Flagg. *The Diplomacy of the American Revolution*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, paperback, 1957. An outstanding analysis of revolutionary diplomacy, still worth reading although first published in 1935.
- Dehio, Ludwig. *The Precarious Balance: Four Centuries of the European Power Struggle*. New York: Vintage Books, paperback, 1965. A bold overview of the European state system that locates the era of the American Revolution in a long stream of historical change.
- Gilbert, Felix. *To the Farewell Address: Ideas of Early American Foreign Policy*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, paperback, 1961. A book of exceptional insight and originality, one that explores the intellectual assumptions of revolutionary statesmen.
- Kaplan, Lawrence S. *Colonies into Nation: American Diplomacy, 1763–1801*. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1972. Traces themes of American foreign policy from the revolutionary era through the turn of the century. It includes an excellent critical bibliography.
- Jefferson and France: *An Essay on Politics and Political Ideas*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1967. Explains Jefferson's intense attachment to France.
- Morris, Richard. *The Peacemakers: The Great Powers and American Independence*. New York: Harper and Row, paperback, 1965. A detailed examination of the efforts of American diplomats abroad to comprehend European politics and diplomacy and conclude a satisfactory peace.
- Peterson, Merrill D. *Thomas Jefferson and the New Nation: A Biography*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1970. The most recent one-volume biography of Jefferson, one that places his foreign policy beliefs within the framework of his whole political career.
- Stourzh, Gerald. *Benjamin Franklin and American Foreign Policy*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, paperback, 1969. A fine study of Franklin's approach to foreign policy.
- Van Alstyne, Richard W. *Empire and Independence: The International History of the American Revolution*. New York: John Wiley & Sons, paperback, 1965. A concise history of revolutionary diplomacy, set in its international context.
- The Rising American Empire*. New York: Quadrangle Books, paperback, 1965. A provocative study, emphasizing the expansionist thrust of American foreign policy from the eighteenth century to the present.

Under the Elms

The search for a president reaches "the semifinals"

By the second week in January, when final copy for this issue of the *BAM* was written, the search for the next president of Brown University had reached what Search Committee Chairman Vernon R. Alden '45 called "the semifinals." The list of leading contenders for the job that Donald F. Hornig will leave on June 30 had been narrowed to eight names — a feat that can best be appreciated by considering that more than 500 nominations for the position had been received since the search committee began holding weekly meetings in mid-August.

In an interview with the *BAM* on the eve of a January 9 meeting with the Corporation's Advisory and Executive Committee — the body that will make the final selection of the new president — Alden said that the list of final candidates was not necessarily closed out. "We are taking a closer look at one nominee who was ruled out earlier," said the chairman, "and there may be new candidates proposed during the course of our discussions." However, Alden added that he "wouldn't be at all surprised" if four or five people emerged as the prime candidates after the series of meetings scheduled that weekend between his committee and the A&E Committee.

All of the eight contenders scheduled to be discussed at those January meetings had previously been interviewed twice — by members of both the Search Committee and the Selection Committee (the A & E Committee, plus those members of the Corporation who are members of the Search Committee but not members of A & E). Thus, the meetings served as a chance to "compare notes and trade ideas," Alden said.

Although speculation that a new president would be named in February has been growing on campus, Alden said in January he considered it "highly unlikely" that the search committee would be prepared to recommend a presidential candidate to the full Corporation at its next scheduled meeting in mid-February. That procedure, he said, will probably take place at a specially

called meeting of the Corporation. He couldn't hazard a guess on the timing of such a meeting, the chairman added, because intensive review of the final candidates is planned. This probably will include campus visits and meetings with additional faculty, administrators, and students for the two or three finalists.

An additional delay, said Alden, could come if the preferred candidates decide they cannot accept the presidency. "All of these eight are very busy, very successful people," he said. "They could conceivably, for one reason or another, turn us down. And if that happens, while we won't be back at square one, we will be back a few squares. However, I'd say at this point that we're getting warm."

Chairman Alden would discuss neither the caliber nor the identity of the eight people heading for the presidential finals, but he had high praise for his committee members. "I've had experience with many committees in my life, but I've never served on any committee that has functioned as well as this one," he said. "The thing that has impressed me the most is that all of the members — students, faculty, administration, and Corporation members alike — have put their own self-interests aside. There has been openness, great give-and-take, and a constant dedication to the total needs of the University." S.R.

Some new conclusions about Brown's black community

In an era of changing race relations in this country, the term "black community" has emerged as a convenient media symbol of the commonality and solidarity among black people. Not only is there presumed to be a unified black community within the larger white society, but that community is also, supposedly, subdivided into smaller black communities that exist within cities, towns, geographic regions, and even institutions. But does the community concept fit the actual situation? Do blacks, in fact, feel themselves tied together by their racial identity, no matter what the circumstances?

The takeover of University Hall in



John Forastie

Ferdinand Jones: Is there a black community?

April by a group of minority students, most of whom were black, has given one Brown psychologist a means of studying the group interaction among blacks in a selective locale — a university that is predominantly white. His findings not only shed light on how blacks at Brown view themselves, but also indicate that what collective identity blacks do feel is bolstered by a perceived threat to their survival.

Banding together to weather crises is a familiar response to most black people, says the author, Ferdinand Jones, professor of psychology at Brown and coordinator of mental health services at the University's health services. But the notion of "community" implies much more than that, he insists. In his study, Jones has carefully defined the ideal black community in terms of the "sustained strength" that comes from a powerful sense of belonging. His definition closely parallels that of the family and includes such things as feelings of mutual warmth and fellowship, concern for the common welfare, and a sense of group identity that supersedes individual self-conceptions.

Does Brown have a black community by these standards? To answer that question and to get a reading on what members of Brown's black population see as necessary for a sense of community, Jones sent out an admittedly hastily prepared questionnaire to all black students and employees on the day

following the University's settlement of grievances with the Third World Coalition (BAM, May/June). While response to the questionnaire was not spectacular (one-fourth of the University's 427 black students and about 20 percent of the black members of the University's staff responded), it did provide some interesting observations:

□ The University Hall takeover was viewed as a positive experience by all segments of the University's black population. Specifically, it improved the community image of both black students and black staff members. Students and employees alike described Brown's black community before the takeover in such negative terms as "fragmented," "self-serving," "apathetic," "depressing," and "pitiful" (only four positive descriptions were included among the students' responses, with six more among black employees' responses). Both groups gave positive, cautiously optimistic descriptions of the community after the takeover, however.

□ In spite of their own negative assessments of the campus's black community prior to the takeover, a large majority of Brown's black population feel that the University is a good place to work and study. Seventy-eight percent of the black students said they would encourage other blacks to come to Brown; 88 percent of the black staff said they would encourage other blacks to work at Brown. Both statistics were relatively unaffected by the takeover.

□ There was wide support among blacks for the students who occupied University Hall. About 72 percent of the employee respondents indicated their support, as opposed to 6 percent who said they were opposed. The great majority of student respondents said they were active participants or supporters. The parents of more than 83 percent of the students knew of their son or daughter's participation in the takeover and either supported it (53 percent) or were neutral (34 percent).

□ Most of the black population at Brown do not consider the University's black community to include every black on campus. The students tend to think of the black community as merely the black student population, while black faculty and administration generally include students in their concept of Brown's black community. Both of these groups, however, tend to exclude clerical workers and

service employees from their community definition.

In his summary, Jones points to several paradoxes that are apparent in the responses to his questionnaire: "Blacks, like other minority groups, feel their kinship and their strength most clearly when there is some expectation of immediate harm to them because of their identity," he writes. "If such collective strength could be maintained, of course, the dangers would be consequently reduced. But when threats are not immediately evident, the identity of the members becomes more individual than collective."

The other major paradox, Jones says, is that black students who were obviously dissatisfied with the black community they found at Brown would almost unanimously encourage other blacks to join that community. The study offers as explanation for this paradox the thesis that students who chose Brown over other schools would naturally support their own judgment. Also, the study notes, Brown provides more social, political, and financial options for black students than other comparable institutions.

Jones's main conclusion is that black communities are currently being redefined. This is due not only to what he calls "the transitional status of the Afro-American dilemma" but also to conflicting motivations that now exist among black people, especially young blacks. Says Jones:

"Black individuals, especially intellectually gifted young people who are Brown University students, are attracted to the American dream of individual success through individual competition. But (they) have yet to be free enough of imminent danger to truly achieve comfort through such success." Yet, he continues, "The tease and the taste of individual success are just enough to prevent total disillusionment with the individualistic route and, in the process, any real commitment to collective identification is prohibited."

S.R.

Howard Curtis resigns after 30 years at Brown

Howard S. Curtis has been an integral part of the Brown scene for almost thirty years. Shortly before Christmas, he decided that a change of pace was in order and announced his resignation as director of special events



Howard Curtis: A change of pace.

at Brown. At the same time, his appointment as executive vice-president of Boston's Academy of Applied Science and secretary of the academy's Franklin Pierce Law Center was announced.

The academy, which has chapters throughout the world, is a nonprofit scientific and educational corporation concerned with the recognition of scientific and engineering accomplishments. Curtis's duties at the academy will include assisting in development of business-industry relationships, educational conferences, and other special events.

Curtis will begin his new duties next July 1. In the meantime, he will be on leave of absence from Brown, while serving as a consultant to the University on its Commencement planning, which he has directed for the last eighteen years. He also will be wrapping up some of his many community activities, which include the presidency of Bradley Hospital in East Providence and the chairmanship of the Rhode Island Governor's Advisory Committee for Allocation of Title I Funds connected with the U.S. Higher Education Act.

"I believe very strongly in community service," Curtis says. "I think it provides benefits to the person involved and also is of great, if intangible, help to the University. Many times, it promotes goodwill in areas of the community where the University doesn't have a solid foundation of trust."

Curtis came to Brown as director of its News Bureau in 1946. Seven years later he was named director of public re-

lations, and in 1956 he became secretary of the University.

For eighteen years Curtis has been chairman of Brown's Commencement committee, a responsibility that has placed him in charge of the time-honored ceremonies. He was also in charge of Brown's Bicentennial program in 1964-65, working in conjunction with Alumni Secretary William B. McCormick '23 and Prof. Robert W. Kenny '25.

In his early days at Brown, Curtis was mainly responsible for newspaper publicity. It didn't take him long to expand this assignment, however. In 1947 he initiated a radio program called "An Evening on College Hill." Six years later, he took the idea for this format and sold it to a local Providence television station. For four years after that, he found himself directing one of the most interesting and best-rated television shows in southern New England, one that featured members of the Brown faculty and administration talking about the things they knew best.

Curtis also helped to initiate the "College Bowl," a popular national TV show in the 1950s, on which the Brown teams did exceptionally well. He encouraged the concept of holding major symposia on campus and he directed a series of television shows during the years Brown was affiliated with WGBH-TV, the public television station in Boston.

In addition to his nineteen-year association with the Emma Pendleton Bradley Hospital for disturbed children, which he considers his most important community work, Curtis has held the following posts in the Providence area: trustee of the Moses Brown School, president of the Lincoln School's annual giving, president of the University Club, chairman of the education section of the United Way of Southern New England, chairman of the public relations committee of the Providence Chamber of Commerce, and a director of Rhode Island's Bicentennial Program.

His peers at other colleges have held him in particularly high esteem. He is a past national president of the American College Public Relations Association, and in 1973 was awarded the Eleanor R. Collier Award for "outstanding contributions to higher education" by that association.

At the moment, Curtis's new employer, the Academy of Applied Science, is working closely with the Royal Academy of Science in England in re-

search on the famed Loch Ness monster. Underwater photos taken last summer by the man Curtis will be working for in Boston may prove that the "monster" does indeed exist.

"When the academy's report is released, I imagine the phones will be ringing," Curtis says. "Things in Boston won't be dull." J.B.

No longer just a "placement" office

Several hundred alumni each year seek the University's help in finding new jobs. In the past, all the help that could be given came from the office called University Placement, and it was rather simple: a filed dossier, some helpful information, and referral to any prospective employer who happened to ask for a listing of experienced people in his field. The service was free of charge.

All that has changed, however, as of January 1. For starters, there is no longer a University Placement Office at Brown. It became the Office of Career Development about two and a half years ago. And with the name change came a change in philosophy. As Maxine Nichols, a former registered professional engineer with the U.S. Navy who is now Director of Career Development at Brown, explains: "We don't 'place' people; people place themselves." The emphasis is now on getting students and alumni in touch as quickly as possible with employers who need their particular skills. The onus of selling oneself is then on the alumnus, but it is a task that the office facilitates through various educational programs.

But the biggest change at the Pembroke Hall headquarters of Career Development is speed. The tedious and often ineffectual task of file-card sifting has been replaced by a computerized job-matching service. And the price of this progress? There is now a \$30-per-year fee for placement services, which will be charged to all alumni who have been out of Brown for more than a year.

Director Nichols says that the new price tag is a result of the general budgetary constraints that have plagued the rest of the Brown campus. But she adds that the service is still a bargain for job hunters in the University community. In fact, after listening to her enthusiastic appraisal of the Career Development Office's "new look," one gets the feeling that perhaps there is

more return on the \$30 investment than there ever could have been on good will alone.

For instance, she stresses the range of services covered by the new registration fee. In addition to being hooked into the computer for possible matching with any of the 10,000 job vacancies that are listed with the office each year, alumni can avail themselves of the following: individual career counseling, in person or by mail; instructions on interview techniques and résumé and letter writing; the establishment, maintenance, and updating of a personal file; use of all the campus's career library resources; the chance to attend conferences, seminars, workshops, and career nights held to sift through the puzzles of the job market; scheduling for on-campus recruiting interviews, if available; and letters of reciprocity to other college career-counseling offices.

But computerization is by far the single greatest advantage to Brown job-seekers. Maxine Nichols calls its integration into her program "a milestone" in the history of placement services at Brown. And it all happened because of a chance meeting on an airline flight.

When Ms. Nichols flew to Washington, D.C., one day last winter, the passenger in the seat next to her turned out to be a Brown colleague she had never met, Andries van Dam, professor of computer sciences. Their conversation led to the idea of linking the two University services and later, through what Ms. Nichols calls the "super cooperation" of computer sciences personnel, a computer software system was devised that would perform the tasks needed in job-matching.

The system is a modification of what is known as FRESS (the File, Retrieval, and Editing System used in many cooperative undertakings at Brown, including the editing of manuscripts). It operates on the principle of retrieval by key phrases. Thus, when an alumnus registers with the Career Development Office, he fills out a short form that includes, among other things, the career fields he is interested in, the highest degree he has attained, any past job experience, and the geographic locations desired. This information is coded and fed into the computer. Job listings matching the registrant's self-written profile are sent to him by mail the following day.

Last year, 10,173 job vacancies were

funneled through the Brown office. That figure was down from 12,000 the previous year, but Director Nichols says she expects the job listings to hover at 10,000 or above for the foreseeable future. "We held our own in a bad year last year," she says. Her plans call for mailing campaigns to potential employers and other efforts designed to increase both the number of job listings and the number of on-campus recruiting interviews (about 800 last year).

In a time of high unemployment, the director of Brown's Office of Career Development prefers to accent the positive. "There are bigger, blacker, gloomier headlines every year," she says, "but there *are* jobs out there. They are simply harder to find." With her new approaches to the job search, she hopes to make that task easier for Brown students and alumni. S.R.

A center for women of the Brown community

Last fall, the *BAM* reported on the efforts of a coalition of administrators, faculty, employees, and students, known as the Working Group on the Status of Women at Brown, to secure a women's center on the campus (*BAM*, November 1974). Last spring, the University approved the group's proposal for such a center, and in September, the Sarah Doyle Center became a reality.

Located at 185 Meeting Street in the ivy-covered stucco building that was formerly the Pembroke Alumnae House, the center is named after Sarah Elizabeth Doyle, a pioneer in the field of women's education who was the first president of the Rhode Island Society for the Collegiate Education of Women and the first woman to receive an honorary degree from Brown (in 1894). The center is the outgrowth of a 1970 report by what was then the Pembroke Study Committee, which recommended that the University establish an institute "charged with the development of special programs for women and not to be limited to undergraduates." The center has been approved on a one-year basis, to be reviewed by a faculty advisory committee appointed by former Dean of the Faculty and Academic Affairs Jacquelyn Mattfeld before the end of the current academic year.

"One of the best things about the Sarah Doyle Center," says Assistant Chaplain Beverley F. Edwards '54, who,

with Assistant Dean of the College Kay Hall, is co-coordinator of the center, "is that so many different groups can get together here — groups that don't necessarily agree with one another." The center provides a central meeting place for a variety of widely divergent organizations that have previously been scattered around campus: Women of Brown United and its two related organizations, the Socialist Feminist Caucus and the Women's Caucus, all undergraduate groups; Women Employees of Brown; Women of the Brown Community (which includes faculty wives, University administrators, graduate and postdoctoral students); Gay Women of Brown; and Women Graduate Students.

The Sarah Doyle Center is also home base for a Group Independent Study Project on "Women and Health Care" (another GISP on "Woman as Writer," to be taught by Assistant Professor of English Susanne Woods, is planned for the spring), a Women's Studies Task Force, and two consciousness-raising groups — one co-educational and one for men only.

Kay Hall, who is responsible for the academic aspects of the center, has organized a series of evening lectures (the first of which was on women's fear of success, conducted by Dr. Jacqueline Fleming of Radcliffe Institute), and is planning a two-day conference for the spring. She has also created a highly successful noontime Friday Forum series, in which interesting women from within and without the University discuss their professional careers and interests informally over lunch. "The Forums have brought together a wide variety of people," she says, "including faculty, students, employees, and faculty spouses. I've never seen that happen before, and I think it's very exciting."

Some critics feel that if women are unhappy with their status at Brown they should have chosen to attend a women's college instead. But Bev Edwards, who is working toward her master of divinity degree at Andover-Newton and working at the center two and a half days a week as her chaplaincy, feels that women's colleges don't teach women how to survive in the real world because an all-female environment is an artificial one. "Brown is very much like the real world," she says, and is therefore exactly the sort of place where women's roles in the world

should be discussed. Many problems at Brown have close counterparts in the outside world, she says, "ranging from the very petty ones, such as referring to women students as 'girls' when the male students are always called 'men,' to imbalances in faculty and staff." To the extent that Brown takes responsibility for educating women to lead successful lives, she says, it's important for women to have the opportunity at Brown to discuss the issues that will affect them in their lives outside the University. K.S.

People and Programs

□ Graduate Dean **Maurice Glicksman** (*BAM*, December) has assumed additional administrative responsibilities. While retaining his position as dean of Brown's Graduate School, Glicksman will also serve as acting dean of the faculty and academic affairs. The administrative change was announced in late December, after Dean of the Faculty Jacquelyn A. Mattfeld, president-elect of Barnard College (*BAM*, December), asked for a part-time leave of absence to devote more of her energies to the New York City college. In his new position, Glicksman will have primary responsibility for developing Brown's faculty staffing plan. He will be aided by two new associate deans — senior faculty members **Donald G. Rohr** of history and **William F. Wyatt, Jr.**, of classics, who will both serve on a half-time basis.

□ **Dietrich Rueschemeyer**, professor of sociology since 1971, is the new chairman of the sociology department, replacing Prof. **Robert Marsh**. Professor Rueschemeyer came to Brown as an associate professor in 1966 and is a specialist in the sociology of work and the organization of professions.

□ Prof. **Philip Lieberman** has succeeded Prof. **W. Nelson Francis** as chairman of the linguistics department. Professor Lieberman recently caused a stir in the academic community with his new theory that the extinction of Neanderthal Man was closely linked to his physiological inability to develop a language. His work on the physiological origins of human languages is summarized in his 1975 text, *On the Origins of Language*.



John Forasté

Rich Burrows was "the key"

When Rich Burrows was a senior at Cranston West High School in Rhode Island and the New England high school swimming champion in both the 200 and 400 freestyle events, he had a difficult decision to make. Should he become a midshipman at Annapolis or come to Brown?

"It would have been a real tough decision," admits Burrows, now a senior and co-captain of the Bruin swimming team. "But, just before the time came for me to decide, they ran some tests at Annapolis and found that I was color-blind. The tough decision was taken out of my hands."

Coach Ed Reed looks upon Burrows as the man who helped turn the swimming program around at Brown. "I hadn't been here very long," Reed

says, "and the kids I was recruiting in the spring of 1972 represented my first group. But Rich Burrows was the key."

In his four years at Brown, Burrows has lived up to all expectations. As a freshman, swimming with the varsity, he won the New England championship in the 1650 freestyle with a new record time of 17:22. He smashed every Brown freshman record he touched — 200 free, 200 individual medley, 500 free, 200 butterfly, and 400 individual medley. In the New Englands that year he was third in the 200 individual medley and second in the 500 free.

"The thing about Rich that is so impressive is that he kept working, learning, and improving after he got to college," Reed says. "Some kids are willing to settle for the ability they have. Not Rich. He wanted to push all the buttons and become as good as is humanly possible."

At the close of Burrows's sopho-

Rich Burrows — photographed through a window under the Brown pool.

more season, Brown finished second in the New Englands, jumping from their fifth-place finish the year before. Burrows had a field day in the New England competition. He set a New England mark in winning the 200 butterfly, and his New England record-breaking time in the 400 individual medley qualified him for the National AAU's in Texas. At this point in his career, Burrows held Brown varsity records in the 200 and 400 individual medleys, the 200 butterfly, and was a member of the medley relay team that set a new Brown varsity mark.

Burrows was tri-captain of the 1974-75 team, which did not have a good dual-meet record. But the Bears made their season by sweeping the New England championships held at the Brown pool. Now recognized as one

of New England's finest swimmers, Burrows won three individual events in the New Englands — the 200 and 400 individual medleys and the 200 butterfly. In each victory, his time set a New England record.

When Reed was recruiting Rich Burrows, he used two selling points. He told him that if he came to Brown he'd be swimming in a new pool and that he'd be part of a swimming renaissance. "By the time you're a senior we'll be beating Yale," Reed said.

"I knew the coach was right about the pool," Burrows says. "I'd been following the progress of the pool in the local papers. But beat Yale? I just didn't know whether we could come that far that fast."

Actually, neither did Ed Reed back there in 1972. But after the victory in the New Englands last March, the coach called Burrows into his office. "Remember what I told you three years ago about beating Yale? Well, next year we're going to do it."

"Deep down I knew we could win," Reed says. "We didn't graduate anyone who scored points for us in the New Englands, we added some real good freshmen, and, at the same time, I knew Yale didn't have an outstanding recruiting year.

"As I saw it, there was one key to beating Yale — get a good jump on them. To accomplish this we had to take the opening event, the 400 medley relay, and, in turn, to do this we had to beat Yale's top swimmer, Lawler, in the first leg. We threw a freshman, Ed Leach, of Birmingham, Michigan, at Lawler, hoping for the best. Leach led off with a :55.3, a new varsity and freshman record, and just touched out Lawler. We went on to beat Yale in this event by six seconds in a new varsity time of 3:37.68.

"We went one-two in the next event, the 1000 freestyle, which brought up the second key event of the meet — the 200 freestyle. Yale was strong here and I felt if we could beat them maybe we could put it away. Sophomore Ed Goracy poured it on to bring us the victory in 1:46.73. Everything else was anticlimactic."

When it was over, Brown had crushed Yale, 77-36, one of the biggest surprises of the Eastern season. Rich Burrows contributed with victories in both the 200 individual medley and the 200 butterfly.

The swimmers proved that the Yale

victory was no fluke by defeating Navy, 62-51, at Annapolis the following week. At the holiday break, the Bruins led the Eastern League — and this in their first year of membership.

The teams: a roundup

By the mid-semester break, Coach Dick Toomey's **hockey** team had established itself as one of the most exciting sextets in Brown's history. Combining speed, balanced scoring, and exceptional depth, the Bruins had knocked off Harvard, Cornell twice, and St. Louis twice to earn their ranking as the number four team in the nation.

Fifteen of the squad's seventeen players contributed to the scoring over the first eleven games, with junior Bill Gilligan leading the point parade with twelve goals and seventeen assists. Defenseman Neil Labatte, a sophomore, had two key goals in the victory over Harvard.

In addition to Labatte, the defense included freshman Mike Mastrullo, junior Jim Lundquist, and senior Tom Colehour. One of last year's regulars, senior John Ahern, missed the first half of the season with a broken ankle. Junior Kevin McCabe was outstanding in the cage, especially in St. Louis where the Bears scored impressive 5-3 and 5-4 victories over the Billikens, who at that time were rated sixth in the nation.

Basketball, which had enjoyed three successive winning seasons, appears to have tough sledding ahead this winter. The lack of offensive punch in the front line was the main problem as the team struggled to a 2-9 record. The one bright spot was the play of junior Brian Saunders, who had a 20-point average through the first nine games.

A native of New York City, the 6'3", 195-pound Saunders was elected captain of the team early in December. Playing at both guard and forward, he scored 406 points as a freshman (22.2 per game), with a single game high of 38. Last winter, he was the team's fifth leading scorer with 255 points and its second leading rebounder.

Two of the women athletic stars had big nights early in the winter. Sara Deidrick pumped in 29 points as the **basketball** team routed Boston College, 71-48. She's a senior from Houston, Texas. On the **hockey** front, Martha Schmitt, a senior from Excelsior, Minnesota, had the hat trick plus one as she

helped power the hockey team to a 5-4 victory over Boston College. Schmitt scored the game-winning goal on a power play late in the third period.

Scoreboard

(December 11-January 13)

Hockey (9-4)

Brown 8, Harvard 5
Brown 5, RPI 4
Brown 7, Vermont 2
Brown 9, Cornell 6
Clarkson 4, Brown 3
Brown 5, St. Louis 3
Brown 5, St. Louis 4
Providence 9, Brown 6
Harvard 4, Brown 2

Women's Hockey (1-1)

Brown 5, Boston College 4

Basketball (2-9)

Brown 74, New Hampshire 66
Fordham 65, Brown 64
URI 60, Brown 59
Niagara 77, Brown 59
George Washington 75, Brown 59
Harvard 73, Brown 66
Yale 52, Brown 45
Lafayette 97, Brown 73

Women's Basketball (1-1)

Brown 55, Radcliffe 41

Swimming (3-0)

Brown 62, Navy 51
Brown 65, Springfield 48

Women's Swimming (2-3)

Brown 73, Radcliffe 58
Springfield 89, Brown 42

Track (2-2)

Brown 79, URI 39
Harvard 80, Brown 38

Wrestling (0-5)

Boston College 27, Brown 18
UConn 39, Brown 9
Boston University 44, Brown 4

The Associated Alumni of Brown University presents a calendar of alumni activities for Semester II, February 1976-June 1976. For further information concerning alumni schedules in your area, please contact your local Brown Club president, or the Alumni Relations Office, Box 1859, Providence, Rhode Island 02912, (401) 863-3307.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS



FEBRUARY

17 Tuesday

Providence

Career Night for Undergraduates. (Psychology).
Maddock Alumni Center, 38 Brown Street. 7:30 p.m.

18 Wednesday

Brown Club of Central Connecticut

Informal luncheon meeting this date and the third Wednesday of each month except July and August. The University Club, 30 Lewis Street, Hartford. Noon.

Brown University Club of Phoenix

Cocktails and Dinner with President Donald F. Hornig. The Homestead at Paradise Valley Country Club, Scottsdale, Arizona. Club President: Nathaniel M. Marshall (602) 949-8506. Jon C. Keates, Director of Alumni Relations, accompanies the President on his February trip to visit alumni.

19 Thursday

Brown University Club of Tucson

President Donald F. Hornig joins the Tucson alumni/ae for cocktails and dinner at El Corral Restaurant. Club President: Joseph V. Richardson (602) 881-3739.

20 Friday

North Texas Brown Club

Dallas alumni meet with President Donald F. Hornig at a reception, 6:00-8:00 p.m. Dallas Museum of Fine Arts. Regional Director: P. Andrew Penz. Club President: Robert I. Kramer, M.D.

22 Sunday

Providence

Associated Alumni/
Alumni Relations Office presents
Brunch for Seniors. Maddock Alumni Center. Noon-2:00 p.m. (Brunches will also be held March 14 and April 18 and 25.)

23-27 Monday-Friday

Providence

Student Alumni Relations Committee. Seminars on Survival for Seniors. Five consecutive evenings of education on life after Brown. Sessions on renting an apartment, buying insurance, selecting a car, handling income taxes. Contact: Julie Liddicoet (401) 863-3307.

24 Tuesday

Brown University Club of New York

Preview performance of *Bubbling Brown Sugar* with tour behind the scenes and cast party. Subject to possible delay in New York opening. For information phone Anne Bradley (212) 581-2707.

25 Wednesday

Providence

Associated Alumni.
Brown Street Series: *Liberty's Impact: Eighteenth Century Europe Looks at American Libertarianism*, with Prof. Durand Echeverria. Followed by a sampling of authentic colonial cuisine. John Carter Brown Library. \$3.50. 8:00 p.m. Contact: Connie Evrard (401) 863-3307.

MARCH

1, 8, 15 Mondays

Providence

Rhode Island Seminar: *Coping With Stress*. Faculty: Robert Westlake, M.D., medicine; Sidney Cobb, community health; Marida Hollos, anthropology. \$15.00 per person. Contact: Sallie K. Riggs (401) 863-2785.

2 Tuesday

Brown Luncheon Club of Boston under the auspices of the Brown University Club of Boston, Inc.

Monthly luncheon meeting with speaker, this date and every first Tuesday, excepting summer months. Downtown Harvard Club on Batterymarch Avenue. 11:30 a.m. Contact: John Arata (617) 482-2930.

2, 3, 4 Tuesday-Thursday

Providence

Student Alumni Relations Committee. Three consecutive Career Nights for Undergraduates (Sales, Marketing, Retailing; Insurance; Media Careers). Maddock Alumni Center, 38 Brown Street. 7:30 p.m.

2, 9, 16, 23 Mondays

Brown University Club of New York

Evening Seminar Series: *America 1976: Beginning a New Era?* Faculty: Mari Jo Buhle, American civilization; Hunter Dupree, Charles Neu and Gordon Wood, history. \$15.00 per person for the series. Contact: Anne Bradley (212) 581-2707.

5 Friday

Brown Club of Rhode Island

3 P Party (Pretzels, Professors, and Pabst). Brown Club Field House. 7:30 p.m.

6 Saturday

Providence

Rhode Island Seminar: *Whaling: A Living Industry*. Faculty: Richard Kugler, curator of The Whaling Museum. New Bedford; Stuart Sherman, librarian; David Parker, English. \$12.00 per person. Contact: Sallie K. Riggs (401) 863-2785.

8, 9, 11 Mon., Tues., Thurs.

Providence

Student Alumni Relations Committee. Career Nights for Undergraduates. (Banking, Allied Health Careers, International Relations) Maddock Alumni Center, 38 Brown Street. 7:30 p.m.

12 Friday

Providence

Associated Alumni.
Brown Street Series: *Company 76*. An ensemble review of three quarters of a century of American entertainment. Early blooming upperclass talent in scene, song, and dance. Spirits and snacks served at tables in Andrews Hall. 8:30 p.m. Contact: Connie Evrard (401) 863-3307.

13 Saturday

Long Island

Saturday Seminar: *Americans in Tension: Preserving the Past or Changing for the Future?* Faculty: Herman Eschenbacher, education, and John Reeder, religious studies. \$10 per person, \$6 for members of Classes 1971-75. Contact: A. Thomas Levin (516) 248-1515.

New Jersey/Philadelphia, Pa.

Saturday Seminar: *The Individual vs. Society: Americans in Tension*. Faculty: David Buchdahl, anthropology, and J. Giles Milhaven, religious studies. \$10 per person, \$6 for members of Classes 1971-75. Contact: Martha Hannon (609) 921-2637.

23, 30, April 6 Tuesdays

Providence

Rhode Island Seminar: *The Family Cycle: Ups and Downs for Children and Parents*. Faculty: Lewis P. Lipsitt and Brian Hayden, psychology; Wilma Rosen, psychiatrist; Marten Martel, sociology. \$15.00 per person. Contact: Sallie K. Riggs (401) 863-2785.

25 Thursday

Brown Club of Rhode Island

Theatre Party for *Look Homeward, Angel!* Brown Theatre, Sock & Buskin, Faunce House. 8:00 p.m.

27 Saturday

Springfield, MA / Hartford, CT

Saturday Seminar: *China: New Perspectives on an Old Puzzle*. Faculty: Ying-mao Kau, political science, and Lea Williams, Asian history. \$10 per person, \$6 for members of Classes 1971-75. Contact: Jim McGuire (413) 596-4762.

31 Wednesday

Providence

The Pembroke Club of Providence. The Hon. Florence K. Murray speaks on "Prisoners' Rights" in the Maddock Alumni Center. 8:00 p.m.

31, April 7, 14, 21, 28 Wednesdays

Providence

Rhode Island Seminar: *Estate Planning: A Blueprint for Financial Security*. Faculty: alumni specialists in law, banking, insurance and investment management. \$20.00 per person. Contact: Sallie K. Riggs (401) 863-2785.

APRIL

2 Friday

Brown University Club of Boston, Inc. *Company 76* on tour: six Brown undergraduates explore three quarters of a century of American entertainment. Site and time to be determined. Contact: Peter Mackie (617) 862-2893 or Nancy Gowen (617) 731-6666.

3 Saturday

New Jersey

Lackawanna-Essex Brown Club. A Day at the Races. Freehold Raceway. For details contact Club President Glen Vida (201) 355-1958.

Providence

Rhode Island Seminar: *Factories by the Falls*. Faculty: Gary Kulick, curator of The Slater Mill, and Patrick Malone, American civilization. \$12 per person. Contact: Sallie K. Riggs (401) 863-2785.

4 Sunday

Baltimore

Company 76 on tour. Six Brown undergraduates explore three quarters of a century of American entertainment. Site and time to be announced. Contact: Brown Club President Frederick R. Buck, Jr. (301) 296-3584.

7 Wednesday

New Jersey State Council

Company 76 on tour. Six Brown undergraduates explore three quarters of a century of American entertainment. Site and time to be determined. Contact: New Jersey State Council President Sue Bower (201) 376-9125.

9 Friday

Brown University Club of New York

Company 76 on tour. Six Brown undergraduates explore three quarters of a century of American entertainment. 3 West 51st Street. Contact: Anne Bradley (212) 581-2707.

10 Saturday

Los Angeles / West Coast

Saturday Seminar: *From Earth to Mars: Brown Visits the Red Planet*. Faculty: Tim Mutch, geological sciences; at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory. \$10 per person, \$6 for members of Classes 1971-75. Contact: Devra Breslow (213) 472-6906 after 6:00 p.m.

21 Wednesday

Indianapolis

An Evening with the Faculty. John Rowe Workman meets with members of the Indianapolis Brown Club and prospective members of the Class of 1980. Contact: James S. Coukos (317) 253-9794.

30 Friday

Brown University Club of New York Bicentennial Ball and Reception for President Donald F. Hornig.

MAY

5, 8 Wednesday, Saturday

Providence

Associated Alumni.

Brown Street Series: *Plimoth Plantations Revisited*. Tour by bus to this major historic restoration to hear Prof. James J. F. Deetz, Professor of Anthropology at Brown and Assistant Director of Plimoth. Box lunch provided. Optional tour of the Mayflower. 9:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m. Contact: Connie Evrard (401) 863-3307.

5 Wednesday

Providence

Pembroke Club of Providence Annual Dinner. Professor Thomas Ockerse, Associate Professor of Graphics, RISD, speaks on "Poetry in Vision". Hospital Trust Tower. Contact: Dorothy Fishbein (401) 751-7488.

13 Thursday

Tucson Brown Club

Annual Meeting and picnic at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Watson Smith, 5045 East Grant Road, Tucson, Arizona 85712.

22 Saturday

Los Angeles Brown Club

Social Evening, Dinner and Dancing. Riviera Country Club. Contact Club President Hans Fricke (213) 823-6704.

REUNION/COMMENCEMENT WEEKEND AT BROWN

JUNE

3 Thursday

- Luncheon for Alumnae of the "50-plus" reuniting classes. Maddock Alumni Center, 12:30 p.m.

4 Friday

- Reunion Class Receptions begin at 5:00 p.m.
- Alumni-Alumnae Dinner, Meehan Auditorium, 7:30 p.m.
- Campus Dance, College Green, 10:00 p.m.

5 Saturday

- Commencement Forums: on-campus, day-long series of lectures, discussions, performances examining the American Revolution from the perspective of non-Americans and other topics.
- Brown Field Day, Aldrich-Dexter Field. 12:30 p.m.
- Reception for Faculty and Professors Emeriti, Maddock Alumni Center, 4:30 p.m.
- Reception for Alumni and Alumnae Classes of 1926, Maddock Alumni Center, 5:30 p.m.
- Commencement Pops Concert, the College Green, 9:00 p.m.

6 Sunday

- President's Reception, 55 Power Street, 3:45 p.m.

7 Monday

- Two-hundred-and-eighth Commencement Exercises, the College Green, 9:30 a.m.
- Luncheon for Alumni of the "50-plus" reuniting classes, Chancellor's Dining Room, 1:00 p.m.

27-July 3 Sunday-Saturday

Providence

Summer of '76 Alumni College. An education/vacation with Brown faculty and noted guests. Two courses (*The Office of the Presidency* and *Arts Workshops*), optional extras, children's program, dorm accommodations, recreational activities. Contact: Sallie K. Riggs (401) 863-2785.

The Classes

written by Jay Barry

04 Elisha Motery reports that at 93 he is as busy as ever "doing things I like to do." He recently finished his memoirs — a 375-page work — and may be "inclined" to go to publication on them. Elisha lives in Duxbury, Mass.

23 Don Thorndike has been taking films of the Brown athletic scene for many years and has accumulated a valuable film library on the subject. He has been particularly active with his 16-mm. camera in Meehan Auditorium, filming the hockey games. Last fall he took advantage of the bank on the north end of the soccer field to get some good angle shots of Coach Cliff Stevenson's nationally prominent booters.

24 Arlan Coolidge was the featured speaker at the November meeting of the John Carter Brown Associates at Brown. He spoke on the development of music in the early colonies and played some of the colonial music on his violin.

28 The induction of Paul H. Hodge into the Brown Athletic Hall of Fame in November brought to mind the comments made about Hodge by Hal Broda '27, captain of the Brown Iron Men, when he visited the campus last spring. "Paul had two qualities that made him a fine tackle," Broda said. "He was smart, quick, and fearless on the field. But, also, he somehow had the ability to rise to the occasion. If the team needed a big defensive play, Hodge was usually the one who made it."

Dr. William S. Litterick was awarded the master of divinity degree from Andover-Newton Theological School during its 167th commencement exercises last May. For many years, Dr. Litterick had been on the staff of Ricker College in Maine. He and his wife, Diana, reside in Plaistow, N.H., and are the parents of two daughters.

29 Lou Farber returned from Arizona to Rhode Island in December to be inducted into the Rhode Island Football Coaches Association's Hall of Fame. For many years, Lou was a highly successful coach at East Providence High School. He later coached at Pueblo High in Tucson, where he was voted Arizona Coach of the Year. Lou is now retired in Tucson.

31 Richard H. Howland has been re-appointed chairman of the consulting committee on National Historic Landmarks for the Department of the Interior, continuing a fifteen-year term in that office. This position is in addition to his full-time work as special assistant to the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Writing in the "In Perspective" column in the *Providence Journal* recently, Dick Reynolds recalled the days in 1935 when he taught at a prep school in Des Moines, Iowa, and tossed the football around on weekends with Dutch Reagan, the local sports an-

nouncer. "When broke, we would stay in Des Moines autumn Saturdays and listen to Dutch Reagan report the Iowa U. football games on WHO," Reynolds wrote. "This wasn't hard to take because we all enjoyed listening to Dutch so much that even when we could afford tickets and gas for the 121-mile drive to Iowa City, we always carried along a portable radio. Everybody pronounced the surname of the tall, handsome sportscaster 'Ragan' and everybody agreed he was the funniest fellow ever to address a mike. He could ad lib indefinitely and apparently without effort. Sunday afternoon, Dutch was also the top attraction as he handled the public address mike at minor league professional football games played at a field adjoining the prep school where we taught for room, board, and \$900 annually. In joining the gang of guys tossing ever to address a football between the halves, he would remove his camel hair top coat, disclosing a red pull-over sweater with a monogram now forgotten. But I do remember Dutch once yelling for a pass after I had received the ball, and he grabbed the pitch with his long arms stretched over the heads of competitors. We heard he was going to Hollywood just for a couple of weeks to visit a starlet from Des Moines. But the next time we saw him he was on the movie screen as Ronald Reagan." Reynolds, who has been a sports writer for the *Journal-Bulletin* for the past thirty years, acknowledged that while Reagan has a right to challenge Gerald Ford for the GOP presidential nomination, "his old pals would prefer to see him replace Howard Cosell."

Rollo G. Silver has been elected a trustee of Boston University. An internationally known authority on typography and rare books, Rollo has actively supported BU for several years, particularly the Mugar Library and its department of special collections. The Alice and Rollo G. Silver Collection, donated last year, includes our classmate's personal collection of the works of Walt Whitman. Rollo holds a master's degree in English from BU and was professor of rare books at Simmons College until his retirement in 1967.

32 M. A. Cancelliere, chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Equimark Corp. and chairman of the board of Equibank, has been elected to the board of trustees of the Sarah Scaife Foundation, Pittsburgh. He began his banking career in 1935 at the First National Bank of McKeesport, Pa., was named director in 1941, vice-president in 1949, and president in 1952. Substantial growth and expansion led in 1956 to a change in the name of the bank to Western Pennsylvania National Bank and in 1973 to Equibank.

Dr. Nathan Chaset has been elected president of the New England Section of the American Urological Association, Inc., which represents about 350 practicing urologists in the New England states.

33 Thurston M. Phetteplace, a retired geologist, can be reached at P.O. Box 1864, Cave Creek, Ariz. 85331.

G. Harvey Williamson has retired from plant engineering after many years with such companies as Curtis-Wright, General Electric, and Pratt & Whitney Aircraft and has moved to 1202 Thomas Ave., North Myrtle Beach, S.C. 29582.

34 Edith Abraams is administrative assistant in the social work department of the Hebrew Rehabilitation Center for the Aged, Brookline, Mass.

35 John A. Considine, a real estate broker, is associated with Walter W. Cheney, Inc., developers, designers, builders and realtors, located in Stratham and Durham, N.H.

Vincent DiMase, director of the Department of Building Inspection for the city of Providence, has been appointed by Governor Philip Noel '54 to the Rhode Island Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors.

38 Samuel J. McDonald, Jr., has been elected president of the 8,000-member Massachusetts Association of Realtors for 1976. He entered the real estate field in 1964 and three years later formed the Weston, Mass., firm that bears his name. In 1972, Sam won the Massachusetts Realtor of the Year award.

Wesley C. Sholes has been named senior vice-president and secretary of the Norwich (Conn.) Savings Society. His address: RFD #1, Miller Rd., Norwich.

40 Earl L. Green (A.M.) retired Sept. 30 after serving as director of the Jackson Memorial Laboratory at Bar Harbor, Maine, since 1956. The laboratory is the world's largest center for the study of mammalian genetics. Commemorating his service to the laboratory, trustees in 1974 named a new wing of the building the "Earl L. Green Mammalian Genetics Laboratory." Dr. Green had been on the faculty at Ohio State University from 1943 until he was named director of Jackson Laboratory.

42 Richard G. Dunn is treasurer of the Real-Reel Corp. in East Providence.

William B. Remington has been promoted to vice-president in the New York office of Hellmuth, Obata and Kassabaum, Inc., St. Louis-based international architects, engineers, and planners. Prior to his association with HOK, he was for many years associated with *Architectural Forum* magazine as western advertising manager in Chicago and, later, as advertising manager in New York. Bill and his wife live in Franklin Lakes, N.J.

Henry F. Tingley, Jr., has been appointed an executive vice-president with Industrial National Bank of Providence. He continues

as chairman of the bank's credit policy committee and is also a vice-president of Industrial National Corp., the financial holding company of which Industrial National Bank is the major subsidiary.

43 John H. Lyman, assistant editor of the *Palo Alto Times* and managing editor of the *Valley Journal*, became business manager of the two publications on Jan. 1. After graduating from Brown and spending time in the Air Force during World War II, John worked on the staffs of the *Worcester*

Telegram and *Evening Gazette* before heading for Stanford, where he earned a master's degree. His wife, Patricia James Lyman, is personnel manager of *Sunset* magazine. The couple reside in Sunnyvale, Calif.

45 Charles W. Briggs, Jr., has won the Gardner Ward Chase Memorial Bowl, presented annually by the New England Lawn Tennis Association to the man who has contributed the most during the year to New England tennis. The award was based on the countless hours devoted

to the NELTA by Charlie in his capacity as treasurer of the organization. Last June, Charlie played for the U.S. Seniors from New England against the Canadian Seniors from Montreal in the annual International Friendship Cup Matches. During the two-day competition, Charlie won both his matches and the U.S. recaptured the cup by taking the competition, 10-9.

46 Don R. Bettel has been named president of Bloomcraft, Inc., a division of Simmons Co. He has been with the

Roger Carmel's circuitous road to Hollywood

When Roger Carmel '54 gave up his ambition to be a writer in exchange for a career as an actor, he wasn't sure where the new road would take him. As it turns out, the journey has taken him to fame, financial security, and a reputation as a fine character actor.

In his most recent Hollywood role, the 6'4", 250-pound Carmel is teamed with 4'10" Pat Suzuki in a Universal film, *Skullduggery*, an unusual adventure comedy filmed in Jamaica and starring Burt Reynolds and Susan Clark.

The lush countryside of Jamaica is a far cry from the pavements of Brooklyn, where Carmel grew up as the son of a doctor father and lawyer mother. "I suppose I was meant to be an Indian chief," he wisecracks. Actually his boyhood ambition was to become a great writer, the Hemingway of his generation.

Carmel won the Roger Young Literary Award for short-story writing at Erasmus High in Brooklyn and was on the staff of *Brunonia* magazine during his freshman year at Brown. Then one day, while revising a story he had written, it suddenly occurred to him that maybe he wasn't going to be that great writer the world had been waiting for. "I decided that I could become a good actor and felt that I'd rather be that than a bad writer."

The late Ben W. Brown '19, director of Sock & Buskin, was among those who took a special interest in the budding actor. Good parts followed in such campus productions as *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, *Hamlet*, *Taming of the Shrew*, and *Henry IV*, in which he received rave notices for his portrayal of Falstaff, Prince Hal's hearty and hefty companion.

But regardless of their talent, most would-be actors have to have their big break in order to reach the top. Right after graduation, Carmel headed for Cape Cod — unemployed but hopeful. Four weeks later, he was just unemployed. The ambition to be an actor was still there, but Carmel had learned that to get ahead in the profession he was going to have to pay his dues.

For Carmel, this meant being a waiter, driving a cab, and doing construction work

while working sporadically at his trade and trying to hone his talents. He did TV commercials and toured with a number of road shows, including *Auntie Mame* with Eve Arden, but then it would be back to his cab or some other bread-and-butter job.

By 1960, after he'd portrayed a half-dozen villains on the old "Naked City" TV

Roger Carmel and Pat Suzuki on the set of *Skullduggery*.



series, Roger Carmel was finally able to support himself through his acting. Then, and only then, did he call himself an actor.

As a master of thirty-five dialects, Carmel landed a variety of Broadway roles: a southerner in *Purlie Victorious*, a Greek in *The Irregular Verb*, *To Love*, Cardinal Wolsey in *A Man for All Seasons*, and Zero Mostel's understudy in *The Rhinoceros*. He never got before the footlights in the latter one. "Zero was as healthy as a rhino," he says.

By the mid-1960s, Carmel was appearing regularly as a character actor in films, landing many of the parts that two decades ago went to Laird Cregar and Sydney Greenstreet. He was also still waiting for that big break that would put him over the top.

That break came in 1968. He was signed to the role of Roger Buell, a co-starring father-in-law in the new TV series, "The Mothers-in-Law." With Kaye Ballard and Eve Arden also in the cast, this NBC comedy held its own against the time-slot competition — including the "Ed Sullivan Show." Suddenly, Roger Carmel was a well-known name.

Carmel has settled down in a typical California Spanish house and appears to be very much at home in the Hollywood milieu. But the former Sock & Buskin star from Flatbush hasn't completely gone Hollywood. He still retains his sense of humor, especially about the business he's in.

"They take success very seriously in Hollywood," he recently told writer William Wolf, a special correspondent for the *Providence Journal*. "If you say anything with enough confidence you'll be believed. They are so insecure out here that they want to be told what to think. If you walk into someone's office and announce that you are the fourth best actor in the world, after you leave the guy will get on the phone and say to someone, 'Listen, I've just had the fourth best actor in the world in my office.'"

In the back of Roger Carmel's mind is the thought that he might turn back to writing someday. "I know that I'm a good actor," he says. "So maybe now I might even be able to settle for being something less than Ernest Hemingway."

J.B.

New York City firm for seventeen years, most recently as executive vice-president. He and his wife, Alice, reside in Cinnaminson, N.J.

K. Douglas Tobin has been named president of Advanced Terminals, Inc., German Flatts, N.Y. For the past three years he had been vice-president of operations and marketing at DND Teletronics of Utica, N.Y. He and his wife, Marjorie, have a son, Bill, married and living in San Diego, and a daughter, Heather, a sophomore at St. Lawrence University.

47 *Richard H. Bube*, professor of materials science and electrical engineering at Stanford University since 1962, has been appointed chairman of the department of materials science and engineering there.

Charles H. Watts, president of Bucknell University since 1964, will retire at the close of the current academic year. Dr. Watts received his master's degree from Columbia in 1948 and a doctorate from Brown in 1953. He taught American literature at Brown from 1949 to 1962 and served as dean of the College from 1958 to 1962.

48 *Robert R. Elsner* has been promoted to assistant vice-president of Manpower, Inc., Milwaukee, Wisc., the international temporary help and business-staffing firm. He had been assistant director of the company's branch operations division.

George H. Worthington III, a builder in the Long Island area for the past twenty-one years, has moved to Gramming, S.C., where he and his wife, Janet, have built a home in the Fairview Community development.

Dana G. Leavitt, a vice-president of Transamerica Corp., San Francisco, has been elected to the firm's board of directors. He joined North American Title Insurance Co., a predecessor of Transamerica Title Insurance Co., in 1955, became president of Transamerica Title in 1964, and in 1971 was elected Transamerica group vice-president for financial, title, and relocation services. The Harvard Business School graduate is a term trustee of Brown.

49 *Warren N. Martin* has been named director of claims for national accounts, group insurance operations, at Connecticut General Life Insurance Co., Bloomfield, Conn. He has been with the firm since graduation and is a past president of the Hartford Claim Association.

Earl Noblet is the assistant manager of the commercial division for Arco Chemical Co., Philadelphia, a subsidiary of Atlantic Richfield. He lives at 7 Ashlawn Rd., Malvern, Pa. Active in his community, he has served on the East Whiteland Home Rule Study Commission, Great Valley School District Ad Hoc Committee, and was vice-president of the Spring Mill Farms Civic Association.

50 At the 25th reunion, the women of the class established the Lois Shapiro Levy Scholarship. The income is to be used for a woman in the Resumed Undergraduate Education Program at Brown. More on this later.

James R. Hebdon has been reassigned by General Motors Corp. and is located in Detroit as assistant controller. For four years he had been at Vauxhall Motors in England, where he was treasurer.

Donald M. O'Brien has been appointed senior vice-president and director of sales promotion and marketing for the Hecht Co., Baltimore. He comes to the position from Gimbel's of New York City, where he had been vice-president of sales promotion and a member of the executive board.

John S. Scott has been elected president and a director of Richardson-Merrell, Inc., Wilton, Conn., a pharmaceutical firm. John joined Richardson-Merrell immediately after graduating from Brown. At one point he served as vice-president and assistant general manager of Vick Chemical International, with responsibilities first in Europe and then in Latin America and the Far East.

Richard S. Stevens has been employed since 1962 as an oceanographer with the Office of Naval Research in the New York area office. In addition to being an ONR scientific liaison officer to the Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory of Columbia University, he administers oceanography and other earth science research contracts with universities in the middle-Atlantic states.

Harry S. Westcott is associate superintendent of the Andover, Mass., public school system.

51 *Francis J. "Sam" Crowley* is associate director of Grants Contract Administration in the School of Medicine at Yale. He and his wife, Carolyn, have two children, Daniel Leighton, 14, and Jennifer Ann, 12.

James A. Garland has been promoted to professor at Boston University's School of Social Work. He received his master of science degree in social services from BU in 1956. Jim was named 1975 Social Worker of the Year by the Greater Massachusetts Chapter of the National Association of Social Workers.

Bruce Hausman has been named group president of Belding Heminway Co., Inc., New York City, the largest supplier of home sewing products in the U.S. The 1952 graduate of the Columbia University Graduate School of Business Administration had served Belding Heminway in various executive capacities prior to his recent promotion.

Robert W. Murray, a professor at the University of Missouri at St. Louis, has begun a three-year term as chairman of the chemistry department. He earned his Ph.D. in organic chemistry at Yale in 1960 and has been a member of the UMSL chemistry faculty since 1968.

Richard D. Wilson is in the international office at First National Bank of Boston. His new home address: 2 Hawthorne Pl., Apt. 2L, Boston 02114.

52 *Judith Perlman Abbott* is a social worker with the work incentive program in the Department of Social and Rehabilitative Services of the State of Rhode Island.

Frederick A. Keck, Jr., has joined the real estate department of Wheeler & Taylor Re-

alty Co., Great Barrington, Mass. As general counsel, corporate secretary, and member of the senior management group of Atlantic Aviation Corp., Wilmington, Del., for seven years, Fred was responsible for all legal matters pertaining to the parent company and its subsidiaries. Before joining Atlantic, he was with Eastern Airlines for five years as assistant vice-president.

Dick Sherman is with The Foxboro Co., Foxboro, Mass., where, among other duties, he writes and edits the company's monthly magazine, *Transmitter*.

53 *Richard V. Goodwin*, C.S.I. and C.P.C.U., has joined American International Marine Agency of New York, a subsidiary company of C.V. Starr & Co., as assistant vice-president in the hull department in New York City. Since 1966, Dick had been with Guy Carpenter & Co., serving as a reinsurance broker in the ocean marine department and, most recently, as supervisor of an accountsman's unit. He was elected an assistant secretary in 1971.

54 *Leslie B. Disharoon* is senior vice-president of Connecticut Mutual Life, Bloomfield, Conn. In November, he was elected to the board of the Life Insurance Marketing and Research Association.

Eleanor M. McMahon (A.M.) is dean of educational studies at Rhode Island College. Dr. McMahon is a member of the board of directors of the Bishop Francis P. Keough High School, St. Xavier's Academy, and Providence College.

William A. O'Brien, C.M.C., former principal of Cresap, McCormick & Paget, Inc., international management consulting firm, has organized Information Processing Consultants, Inc., located in Wilton, Conn. In the data processing field since 1956, Bill at one time directed the systems and data processing consulting practice for CMP's eastern region, Canada, and Mexico.

Thomas St. Pierre, associate professor of chemistry at the University of Alabama in Birmingham, was one of two professors there to receive a National Science Foundation Faculty Fellowship award for 1975. During the current academic year he is on sabbatical at the University of Ghent in Belgium.

55 *Gordon E. C. Fuller* has been elected vice-president/personnel for the R. T. French Co., Rochester, N.Y. He had been serving the firm as corporate personnel manager.

Daniel M. Keefe has been named general manager and golf director at Eastward Ho Country Club in Chathamport, Mass., which he joined in 1965 as head golf pro. He and his wife, Patricia, live in Chatham on Cape Cod.

Anthony Nunes is a member of the school committee in Warren, R.I.

Last fall, the Alumni Records Office received the erroneous information that *William H. O'Donnell* had died, and an obituary was carried in the September issue of this magazine. When we printed a correction in the November issue of the *BAM*, we incorrectly listed the name as William H. O'Connell. We apologize for the errors.

56 Armin H. Frank has opened a law office in Blanchester, Ohio. He was graduated last year from the University of Cincinnati School of Law and currently is staff attorney for Judge George H. Palmer, 1st District Court of Appeals, State of Ohio. Armin served as an officer in the Marine Corps from 1956 to 1969, achieving the rank of major before being retired for reasons of physical disability.

Donald Grey Lowry, an attorney in Portland, Maine, plans to seek the Democratic nomination for Maine's First Congressional District in 1976. His law degree is from Harvard.

Benjamin Morris Thomas III, a doctoral candidate at Rutgers, received his master's in education in January 1974. Ben and his second wife, J. T. Wren-Thomas, an intern in clinical psychology, live at Old Rd., RFD #4, Box 715, Princeton, N.J.

57 Peter T. Barstow is in charge of radio and television advertising for Horton, Church & Goff, Providence advertising firm.

John R. Chandler has been promoted to assistant to the headmaster at Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Conn., where he is also director of development. He and his wife have been on the school's faculty for twelve years.

Robert A. Corrigan is provost for arts and humanities at the University of Maryland at College Park. He and Joyce D. Mobley were married Jan. 12, 1975, and are living at 10083 Windstream Dr., Columbia, Md. 21044.

Marvin Fialco has been appointed associate divisional merchandise manager for fine jewelry, antique jewelry, stationery, books and tobacco at Famous-Barr Co., a St. Louis, Mo., department store.

Paul Franz has been promoted to training captain for Pam Am World Airways.

Barry J. Gluck is a partner in the Rio de Janeiro office of Deloitte, Haskins & Sells. This is Barry's second assignment in Rio, having spent three years there earlier before being transferred to Sao Paulo for four years.

M. Charles Hill is working on the policy planning staff of the Department of State, Washington, D.C., as a speechwriter for Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

John H. Hoffman is director of admissions at the Berkshire School, Sheffield, Mass.

Dr. Fred Humeston is a pediatrician in San Lorenzo, Calif. He is married, has four children, and hopes to return to Brown for his 20th reunion.

Lewis A. Kay has been elected vice-president of the Southern Dental Society of New Jersey. He's editor of New Jersey's dental association journal, is assistant director of dentistry at Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, and is director of pediatric dentistry at West Jersey Hospital.

John F. Nickoll is president and chairman of the board of Foothill Capital Corp., the largest independent commercial finance company in California, and president of Foothill Thrift & Loan, a California industrial bank, both in Century City, Calif. He's also serving this year as president of the Little League in Beverly Hills, Calif.

Comdr. Lee E. Norton (USN) is attached to the USS Independence CV62 as CIC officer. He received his master's from George Washington University.

Dr. Alan R. Shalita has been named associate professor and head of the division of dermatology in the department of medicine at Downstate Medical Center (State University of New York) in Brooklyn. A native of New York City, Dr. Shalita had been assistant professor of dermatology at Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons and associate director of the dermatology service of Presbyterian Hospital from 1973 until his present appointment.

Palmer D. Sparkman is chairman of Johnson & Higgins of Houston, Texas. His recent talk in San Antonio on "The Role of the Insurance Industry in Meeting the Energy Crisis" was picked up and published in several magazines. Palmer contends that increased drilling in the United States, especially off the East and West Coasts, is vitally important for the long-range solution of our energy problem. His wife, Betsey, is one of Houston's top-ranked tennis players. They have two children, Peter, 9, and Anne, 8.

Peter Van Leight, former vice-president and director of advertising at Penthouse International, has joined *Saturday Review* magazine in New York City as advertising director.

Robert Zimmerman and his wife, Becky, are parents of their second daughter, Sharon Naomi, born Feb. 4, 1975. Their other children are Michael and Amy. The family resides at 13616 SE, 170th St., Renton, Wash. 98055.

58 Harold Mark is product manager with Urethane Catalyst-Organics Division of Witco Chemicals Corp., Chicago. He's now living at 90 Devon Ln., Naperville, Ill. 60540.

John J. Selig is in the commercial leasing and sales department of Brown, Harris, Stevens, Inc., real estate brokers in New York City. He and his wife, Marilyn, and their two children, Kathryn and John, live in Harrison, N.Y.

59 Joseph P. Carr has been named assistant secretary in the personnel division of Royal-Globe Insurance Companies, New York City. Since 1970 he had been manager of employee relations in the personnel division.

Dr. Vincent F. Geremia, Jr., has been elected head of the department of anesthesia at the newly merged Truesdale and Union Hospitals in Fall River, Mass.

H. William Hodges and his wife, Patricia, are parents of their fourth son, Jonathan William, born June 16. Their other children are James, 14, Christopher, 12, Robert, 10, and Suzi, 2. The family resides at 610 Robert Pl., Baldwin, N.Y.

W. Kendall Myers is assistant professor of European studies at the School of Advanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins University. His M.A. and Ph.D. are from Johns Hopkins.

Adrian Plante ('64 M.A.T.) has been named head of the English department at East Providence (R.I.) High School. A former teacher at Central Junior High, he had taught at the high school from 1965 to 1971, when

he left to become assistant dean of educational studies at Rhode Island College. Adrian's M.Ed. in education is from Columbia.

Peter Wisner is assistant vice-president of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith in Santa Barbara, Calif.

60 Richard E. Benson has been elected a senior vice-president of Citizens Trust Co., Providence.

The Rev. Donald Poole, associate minister at the Rye (N.Y.) Presbyterian Church for the past four years, has resigned and now is devoting his time completely to counseling, which he studied at the C. G. Jung Institute in Zurich. He has a master of divinity degree from Union Theological Seminary in New York City. He and his wife, Carole, and their two children reside in Rye.

Allan Soares, former hockey coach at Brown, is general manager of Mid-State Ice Rink, East Greenwich, R.I. He also is director of several hockey schools in Newport and in Rye, N.Y.

Gordon E. Wood has received his Ed.D. degree from Boston University. The recipient of a Certificate of Advanced Study from Harvard and an M.A. in English from the University of Massachusetts, he now serves as coordinator of language arts at the Melrose (Mass.) Junior-Senior High Schools. He lives in Andover, Mass., with his wife and two sons.

61 Warren Babcock is senior instrumentation and controls engineer with Ebasco Services, Inc., New York City. He lives in Ridgewood, N.J.

James V. Shircliff, group vice-president-Virginia, for GCC Beverages, Inc., a division of General Cinema Corp., will spend a year in Washington, D.C., as part of President Ford's Executive Exchange Program. Jim has been assigned to the Department of Commerce as executive director of the National Industrial Energy Council. He and his wife, Sally, have five children: Thomas, 10, Susan, 8, Anne, 7, Catherine, 5, and Caroline, 4. The family lives at 3525 Otterview Pl., Lynchburg, Va. 24503.

Jane Christie Palches, a social worker, is a coordinator with Marin County Community Health, Mill Valley, Calif. She's living at 45 Graceland Dr., San Rafael, Calif.

Patricia S. Reisert (A.M.) has been appointed assistant professor of biology at Assumption College in Worcester, Mass.

Lawton R. Smith, former public relations director for Somerville, Mass., has been appointed administrative assistant to Mayor S. Lester Ralph of that city.

62 Linda Wharton Babson is teaching grade one at the Carpenter School in New Hampshire's Governor Wentworth School District. Her address: Circuit Dr., Stowe, Mass. 01775.

Irving L. Williams (M.A.T.), associate professor of physical science at Nassau Community College, Long Island, was awarded his Ph.D. in science education from New York University last June. He also has been presented the State University of New York Chancellor's Award for Excellence in Teaching.

63 Daniel V. Alper and his wife, Lynne, are parents of their third child and second daughter, Robin Lindsay, born Sept. 19. The child's grandfather is David Alper '30, and uncles include Mark Alper '33, Fred Alper '60, and Larry Gross '63.

Thomas G. Bale, a social worker, is assistant director of residential care with the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania. He lives in Philadelphia.

Frederick H. Gaige (M.A.T.) is the author of *Regionalism and National Unity in Nepal*, published by the University of California Press.

Dr. Alan S. Geller has opened a practice in ophthalmology in New Bedford, Mass. The graduate of Hahnemann Medical College in Philadelphia interned at Presbyterian Hospital in San Francisco and the U.S. Public Health Service. He served his residency in ophthalmology at Boston University Medical Center and Boston City Hospital.

Charles Albert Huckins and Mathilde Germaine were married Sept. 27. They live in St. Louis, Mo., where Charles is curator of tropical plants at the Missouri Botanical Garden.

64 Lee Eliot Berk of Boston and Susan Miller Ginsberg were married on Oct. 4. Lee holds a law degree from Boston University and is an alumnus of Harvard, where he did special studies on copyright law. He is vice-president of the Berklee College of Music. His wife, a graduate of Beaver College with a master's from the University of Pennsylvania, is assistant director of educational programs at the John F. Kennedy Library.

Stephen C. Biken has been named a vice-president of First National City Bank in New York City. He came to Citibank in 1973 after working as a supervisor on the audit staff for Coopers & Lybrand in New York City.

Susan M. Bloch is president of Mercury Stamp Co. in New York City. She is living in Manhattan.

Judith Skeist Goodman and her husband, Ronald, are parents of their second child, David Seth, born Feb. 6, 1975. Sarah is two years old. Judy teaches a correspondence course in eleventh-grade English for the Massachusetts Department of Education. The Goodmans live in Quincy, Mass., where Ron teaches American literature and photography at Quincy Junior College.

James Haines (A.M.) has been appointed assistant professor of English at Point Park College, Pittsburgh. He received his Ph.D. from the University of Pittsburgh.

George Stephen Jizmagian is a utility rate consultant and business economics expert witness for commercial litigation, working out of his consulting firm, GSJ Associates, in San Francisco. George was invited to compete for the second consecutive year in the SCCA national championship for Formula B at Road Atlanta in November. He drove a factory-sponsored Lola Formula Atlantic car.

Dr. Roy M. Maletz has joined St. Joseph's Hospital in Lowell, Mass., as a member of the dialysis staff. A nephrologist, Dr. Maletz has written extensively in his field and is active in the hospital's dialysis unit, which serves twenty communities. His medical training was at Johns Hopkins University

and his internship was at Royal Victoria Hospital in Montreal. Roy is a diplomate of the American Board of Internal Medicine. He has opened an office in Chelmsford, Mass., where he is specializing in nephrology.

John R. Nixon is vice-president of Industrial National Bank, Providence. He earned his master's at the University of Rhode Island.

Abbie Miller Page has been named director of the Maine Office of Energy Resources. She has been in Maine as a resources planner with the State Planning Office since May 1974.

Enid Rhodes Peschel and her husband, Dr. Richard E. Peschel, are parents of a daughter, Colette, born on Nov. 13, 1974. The Peshels live in North Haven, Conn.

Leona Adler Sidman is coordinator of the Cowell Extramural Education and Community Services Field Program of the University of California at Santa Cruz. The program has been awarded a grant for support of its innovative field service concepts by the HEW Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education. Leona and her husband, Jack '63, live in Santa Cruz with children Debbie, 11, Danny, 8, and Rebekah, 6.

65 Margot Thomas Albertson and her husband, Michael, are parents of their first child, Matthew Eric, born May 8. The family lives in Westhampton, Mass.

Stephen A. Alterman has joined the law firm of Haffer & Alterman in Washington, D.C. He had been chief of the Legal Division, Bureau of Enforcement, U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board.

Nancy Schulze Cowling (A.M.) has been named director of alumnae relations at Lake Erie College, Painesville, Ohio. The Sweet Briar College graduate has taught English at Lake Erie College and is the wife of Dr. Samuel Cowling, assistant professor of English at the college. The couple reside on campus with their two children, Michael, 2, and Jessica, 5.

Andre D'Andrea, Newport attorney, has served five years on the city's school board, including one term as chairman during 1973-74. He has served as treasurer of the Newport Republican City Committee since 1972 and is a member of the Republican State Central Committee. Andre is a 1968 graduate of Boston College Law School.

Donald L. Eccleston is teaching social studies at the Middle School in Holliston, Mass., and coaching hockey at the high school level. Holder of a master's in education from Suffolk University, Don had previously taught in Framingham, Mass.

Lawrence P. Lataif opened a law practice in Arlington, Va., last August.

John A. Murray II, a C.P.A., is manager of the Hartford, Conn., office of Coopers & Lybrand.

Richard A. Pike is a media director and vice-president of the J. Walter Thompson advertising firm in San Francisco. He was included in the 1975 edition of *Outstanding Young Men of America*.

Douglas E. Schneider has received his M.A. from the University of London and is head of the Hausa department at Advanced Teachers College, Sokoto, Nigeria.

Dr. A. James Segal, an ophthalmologist, is an associate with Amdur & Trattler in Coral Gables, Fla.

Robert G. Taylor has been appointed supervising engineer, process department and evaluation, in the Industrial Engineering Division of Lukens Steel Co., Coatesville, Pa. Bob, holder of an M.B.A. degree in corporate finance from the University of Delaware, has been with Lukens since 1966.

66 Winston A. Anderson (Ph.D.) has received the 1975 Esther Langer Award for Cancer Research as a result of studies he made while a member of the faculty at the University of Chicago. He was given the \$1,000 prize for his research in chemically and virally induced tumors. On Aug. 1, Dr. Anderson became professor and chairman of zoology at Howard University in Washington, D.C.

William D. Brisbane received an M.A. in history from the University of Pittsburgh in 1971 and an M.A. in international affairs with a major in international business from George Washington University this year. On July 8, his wife gave birth to their second daughter, Christianna Galveras, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The Brisbanes's address in Rio is: Rua Ministro Armando de Alencar 16, Apt. 502, Lagoa.

Robert I. Eber and his wife, Susan, are the parents of Gabriel Baron Eber, born Dec. 29, 1974. Bob is practicing law with the firm of Burstein and Marcus in White Plains, N.Y., and the family resides in Nyack, N.Y.

Mark C. Garrison earned his M.B.A. from Stanford in June and is assistant vice-president at Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., New York City.

Ronald Holmberg is assistant merchandising manager with Travis Mills, Inc., New York City.

William R. Powell is assistant professor of engineering at West Virginia University. His new address: Rt. 11, 602 Chestnut Hill Apts., Morgantown, W. Va. 26505.

Martin Tropp has been appointed visiting lecturer in liberal arts at Babson College, Babson Park, Mass. He has his master's and doctorate from Boston University.

67 Mary Spalding Behroozi and her husband, Fereidoon, are parents of their first son, Cyrus Herat, born Oct. 1. Farzi is 3. Fereidoon is teaching physics at the University of Wisconsin-Parkside. They live in Racine, Wisc.

Marvin A. Brookner is serving as deputy public defender in Fairfield, Calif.

Roger D. Colloff has been appointed director, government affairs, for CBS in Washington, D.C. For the past three years he had served as legislative assistant to Senator Walter F. Mondale of Minnesota. Roger earned his M.A. in history and his J.D. at Yale. He was a legal and legislative analyst for the Urban Institute in Washington in 1971, following service as a legal research assistant to the New Haven Redevelopment Agency.

Robert L. Conta and Barbara Saunders Conta are parents of their first child, Jonathan

Adam, born April 21. Barbara has recently completed work on her Ph.D. in microbiology at the University of Rochester Medical School. They live in Rochester, Minn.

Adelbert G. Goff and Patricia Souza Goff are parents of their first child, Adelbert Thomas, born Aug. 30. Grandmothers are Marion Hall Goff '36, of Swansea, Mass., and Letitia Yonkam Souza '35, of Cumberland, R.I.

Charles R. McClaskey has taken a leave of absence from Westvaco in Hinsdale, Ill., to study for an M.B.A. at the Tuck School at Dartmouth. Sandra Mertens McClaskey '68 is caring for their son, Robert Charles, born May 30, 1974, and doing substitute teaching.

Terry A. Mood is co-compiler of the recently published book, *Colorado Local History. A Directory*. The book, which was published through a grant from the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission, is a guide to local history collections throughout the state. Terry lives in Denver, where she is a librarian at Metropolitan State College.

William E. Olewiler (A.M.) has enrolled at Wesley Theological Seminary in Washington, D.C., to begin work on his master of divinity degree. He is a graduate of George Washington University and the Teachers College of Columbia University.

Susan Becker Ott, a social worker, is residing at 503 York Rd., Fayetteville, N.C. 28303.

Roberto Romano (Sc.M.) is production manager with Electronics S.A., P.O. Box 213, Toluca, Mexico. Roberto is only twenty miles from Mexico City and he says the welcome mat is out for alumni or University staff visiting that area.

Barbara J. Witten has left the Pennsylvania Bureau of Correction to work for her Ph.D. in rehabilitation at Syracuse University. Her home address: 129 Standart St., Syracuse, N.Y. 13210.

68 William K. Allard (Ph.D.), who had been teaching and doing analysis research at Princeton, has been named to a full professorship at Duke University. Dr. Allard received an Alfred P. Sloan Research Fellowship for 1970-72 and has been invited to speak on his research before the American Mathematical Society and the International Mathematics Congress.

Beverly Stewart Almgren (Ph.D.) has received a 1975-76 American Association of University Women American Fellowship from the AAUW Educational Foundation for postdoctoral work in Russian history at Brown. She is assistant professor and co-chairman of the department of art history at Moore College of Art, Philadelphia.

Joseph N. Brown, Jr., is teaching social studies at the seventh- and eighth-grade levels in Webster, Maine.

Joan Frank Howland and her husband, Charles, are parents of a son, Thomas, born July 24. Their daughter, Jenny, is 3. Last year Joan taught English part-time to Portuguese children in the Dartmouth (Mass.) elementary schools but is "tending the house" this year. Her husband is curriculum director for the Transitional Bilingual Program in the New Bedford public schools.

Sandra Mertens McClaskey is doing substitute teaching in West Lebanon, N.H., and caring for her son, Robert Charles, born May

30, 1974. Her husband, Charles R. McClaskey '67, is studying for his M.B.A. at the Tuck School, Dartmouth.

Carolyn Macdonald (Ph.D.) is chairman of the physical sciences program at the University of Missouri at Kansas City. She lives in Kansas City, Mo.

Salvatore D. Morgera ('75 Ph.D.), who received his doctorate in electrical engineering/applied math, is a senior scientist with Raytheon Co., Portsmouth, R.I., and a technical consultant to the U.S. Department of Defense.

Margaret Prance received her M.B.A. from the University of Chicago in June and is working for Xerox Corp. in Rochester, N.Y., as a business analyst.

William D. Stewart is a shipbroker with Chester, Blackburn & Roder, Inc., located in the World Trade Center in Manhattan.

Robert P. Verri is associated with the law firm of Schechter, Abrams & Verri in Providence.

69 James M. Collier, Jr., has been named an assistant treasurer in the Asia Banking Group of the International Banking Department at Bankers Trust Co., New York City. Holder of an M.B.A. degree from Columbia University Graduate School of Business in 1973, he has been with the bank for two years.

Neil Gonsalves has been elected vice-president of the Rhode Island College chapter of the American Federation of Teachers.

William R. Jones (Ph.D.) is associate professor of the philosophy of religion at Yale. A member of the faculty of the Yale Divinity School since 1969, Dr. Jones had previously taught at Brown and at Howard University.

Dr. Ronald A. Landay has a fellowship in pediatric allergy and immunology at the National Jewish Hospital and Research Center, Denver, Colo.

William F. Lloyd, a June graduate of the University of Chicago Law School, is an associate with the Chicago law firm of Sidley & Austin.

Rauer L. Meyer is working for the Los Angeles law firm of Wyman, Bautzer, Rothman & Kuchel and resides in Malibu, Calif.

Constance Bean McConnell is a management analyst at the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency in Washington, D.C. Her husband, Ted, is a student at the Georgetown Law Center.

70 Harold Bailey, Jr., is living in Boston and working for IBM in Waltham as a marketing representative. He is married to the former Bernicestine E. McLeod.

Donald S. Baillie has joined the law firm of Dice, Fazzzone and Nuzzo in New Haven. Earlier, he had been law clerk to Connecticut Supreme Court Chief Justice Charles S. House. He received his law degree in 1974 from Suffolk University Law School. Don and his wife, Christine, reside at 967 Wolf Hill Rd., New Haven.

Dr. Jonathan S. Berek (M.M.S.) has been appointed an intern in obstetrics and gynecology at the Boston Hospital for Women. He is a graduate of Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine.

Marc W. Christman is a market research

analyst with Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind. He lives in Westfield, Ind.

Richard P. Cole is directing a residential cottage for children and adolescents at the Children's Center in Providence.

Dr. Leslie Martin Duncan was graduated from the Tufts University School of Medicine last June and is affiliated with St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Boston for her internship and residency in internal medicine. Her husband, Bill, is technical services manager of Rapidata in Boston.

David Jay Gibson and Dulaney Hopkins Whiting were married Sept. 6 in Trinity Church on the Green, New Haven. The couple is living in Providence.

Christopher J. Hewitt (Ph.D.) has left Clark University and is now a member of the sociology department at the University of Maryland-Baltimore County.

Ronald Hoover and Annabelle Lee were married Aug. 29 in Portland, Ore. He is a graduate of Northwestern School of Law. The Hoovers are residing at 3610 S.E. 49th St., Portland, Ore. 97206.

Joy Javits appeared early this winter in *Diamond Studs*, a musical about Jesse James, which played at The Charles Playhouse in Boston. Joy describes her career since she graduated from Brown with a degree in theater arts as "an assistant to the..." "I've been an assistant to everybody, it seems," she says.

Carol B. Jones has been appointed assistant branch librarian at the Brookline (Mass.) Public Library's Coolidge Corner branch. She formerly had been on the staff of the Framingham (Mass.) Public Library.

Kevin T. Phelps is at Auburn University, Auburn, Ala., where he is a graduate teaching assistant in the mathematics department.

Donald Sayre and Diana M. Zuckerman of Branchburg, N.J., were married Oct. 12. Don earned his master's degree in early childhood education from Antioch College and is teaching elementary school in Columbus, Ohio. Diana, an alumnus of Smith College, is studying for a Ph.D. in clinical psychology at Ohio State, where she received her master's. They are living at 425 East Lane Ave., Columbus, Ohio 43201.

71 Doris A. Bauer (Sc.M.) is a staff scientist for EG&G, Environmental Consultants, with headquarters in Waltham, Mass. She was program manager of the water-quality study performed for the San Diego Gas & Electric Co. at the site of its proposed Sundesert Nuclear Plant near Blythe, Calif., and she had overall responsibility for the analysis of samples collected from Colorado River water for water-quality variables essential to the safe and efficient operation of the proposed plant. Last fall, Doris was transferred to the Denver office of Environmental Consultants, where she was assigned to the program development staff.

Robert I. Bostian, Jr., has been appointed vice-president and actuary of Robert E. Borah & Associates, Inc., Providence-based actuarial and employee benefit consulting firm.

Harold L. Feldman, a graduate of Suffolk University Law School, is associated with Abatuno & Chisholm in Providence. He is residing in Warwick, R.I.

Richard Alan Fryer and Alice Southwick Crowther were married on Oct. 4. He is a

Ann Hagan tries to "prevent delinquency, not punish it"

You could consider her a modern-day truant officer, but with her light blond hair and blue eyes, Ann Hagan '74 looks more like the proverbial girl next door than the stereotyped, tight-lipped truant officer who used to nab errant kids in the *Our Gang* comedies. Ann is a counselor with the Youth Services Bureau in Warwick, Rhode Island, a branch of the State Department of Corrections. She counsels "pre-delinquent" teenagers who have been referred to the bureau by schools, the police, family courts, or parents.

Although many of the cases Ann Hagan handles involve truancy, especially at the junior-high level ("because there are fewer alternatives, such as vocational schools, for students that age," she explains), she also deals with teenagers who have alcohol or drug-related problems, difficulties with their families, or who have been convicted of minor criminal offenses such as shoplifting or vandalism. One function of the Youth Services Bureau is "to serve as an alternative to family court," she says. The police often refer teenagers who are first-time offenders to the bureau for counseling, rather than prosecute them in court. "We're the only preventative branch of the Department of Corrections," she explains. "We try to prevent delinquency rather than punish it."

The Warwick Youth Services Bureau is only one of a number of bureau offices scattered throughout the state. Serving the Kent County area (Warwick, West Warwick, East Greenwich, and Coventry), the Warwick office occupies a room on the second floor of a former elementary school. Remnants of the room's previous use are everywhere — wall-to-wall blackboards (on which one of Ann's counselees had drawn a picture of Fred Flintstone shortly before the *BAM* arrived), a pile of old desks stacked in one corner, and a color photograph of John F. Kennedy. But there's no need for more posh quarters. Most of the bureau's counseling takes place in people's homes and, as one of Ann's colleagues explains, "The theory of the Youth Services Bureau is to be community-oriented. If we were in a big office with plush carpeting, we might seem aloof."

Ann says she enjoys going to people's homes to counsel rather than having to sit behind a desk all day. Most of her current cases involve girls, so Ann often talks with them informally in their bedrooms. If a person feels uptight about discussing a problem at home, Ann will sometimes suggest a drive in her car or a cup of coffee at a restaurant. If

the situation warrants, she will counsel other members of the family as well. Each case, she explains, requires a different approach.

She also goes to court with juveniles who've been convicted of a second offense, and makes recommendations to the judge (there are no juries in juvenile courts). "I'm often a child advocate when I'm in court," Ann says. "I don't believe sending teenagers to the Boys' or Girls' Training School is good, because it mostly teaches them how to be more of a criminal. Counseling in the home is usually a much better solution."

Most of the cases referred to her by the court involving minor criminal offenses are "just teenagers acting out against their situation," she says. "They're really asking for help." Many times her counselees are shocked when she asks them why they committed a crime; no one ever bothered to ask them before. "Parents and other people have only told them that whatever they did was wrong and that they shouldn't have done it. I try to help them stop and think about what they're doing and why," she says.

Ann always knew she wanted to work with people. "I used to feel like Dear Abby when I was a kid, because my friends were always asking me for advice," she laughs. But she didn't zero in on a career in social work until the summer after her junior year when she worked with the elderly through the Rhode Island Department of Welfare. She applied for the job at the Youth Services Bureau the spring before her graduation and was hired later that year.

The job has been gratifying, she says, "because it makes me feel I'm doing something positive for the world — more so than if I were working for a big company. And I really enjoy getting into problems with kids and trying to make them feel better about themselves." Best of all, she adds, "I'm talk-

ing to people about their lives, and I grow as much as they do."

Ann has decided to go to graduate school next fall to earn a master's degree in counseling. She wants to become a professional counselor, either in private practice or in a psychologist's office, and feels she'd like to specialize in family counseling. Her experiences at the Youth Services Bureau have convinced her that there's a tremendous need for this type of counseling. Most of her serious, long-term cases involve an entire family situation, she says. "It doesn't usually happen that one kid is bad and the rest of the family is great." Problems between parents and their children often stem from what has been conveniently labeled the generation gap, according to Ann. "And I think the gap is getting wider and wider. Twenty years ago there were set rules about what was right and wrong. Now there aren't any rules anymore and a lot of people are really floundering."

The work schedule at the Youth Services Bureau (an average day runs from 1:30 to 8:30 p.m.) leaves Ann plenty of leisure time in the mornings to do things she likes, such as walking along the beach near her Bonnet Shores home in Narragansett, Rhode Island, running, bicycling, or doing macrame. An adventurer at heart (she wanted to be an astronaut for years, until she found out she'd have to join the Army), Ann is now yearning to travel.

She plans to go to graduate school out West — possibly in Arizona — because she's been in Rhode Island all her life and wants a taste of something entirely new and different. "I've never been to Arizona," she says. "Maybe I'll like it out there and decide to stay." Besides, she adds, "I would hate myself if I spent the rest of my life in Rhode Island without ever trying to live someplace else."

K.S.

Preferring not to be deskbound all day, Ann sometimes counsels in the kitchen.



John Forasté

computer programmer at Massachusetts General Hospital and his wife is a member of the teaching staff at the Charles River School, Dover, Mass. The couple is living in Needham, Mass.

Valerie Hess, who has a Ph.D. from the University of Minnesota, is an instructor in psychology at St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn.

Ronald Charles Markoff and *Lynn Carol Gelfand* were married Oct. 25 in Lawrence, N.Y. A graduate of Boston College Law School, Ron is associated with the Providence law firm of Roberts & Willey. Lynn was graduated from the State University of New York at Buffalo and received her master's degree in special education from Boston University.

Bruce Douglas Moore, associate actuary with Prudential Property and Casualty Co., has been awarded the Associate designation in the Casualty Actuarial Society. He lives in Edison, N.J.

Doug Thompson is teaching at Mountain Open High School in Evergreen, Colo., a new school that opened its doors in September with an enrollment of 150 and a staff of ten. "We're designing our program from scratch and we've developed a really exciting design," he says. Doug can be reached at Box 2793, Evergreen, Colo. 80439.

Wendy Carolyn Wolf has received her Ph.D. in demography and sociology from Johns Hopkins University. Her dissertation was entitled "Occupational Attainment of Married Women: Do Career Contingencies Matter?" She is a project associate in the department of sociology at the University of Wisconsin.

72 *Marcus Bernabo* has graduated from the University of New Mexico with an M.A. in public administration and has begun work for the city of Albuquerque as a city planner.

John M. Barr and *Margaret Brooks* were married Aug. 31, 1974, and have legally taken the name Brooks-Barr. *Dennis DeBaun '74* and *Constantine Tsiongas '74* were among the attendants at the wedding. John and Margaret are both at Ohio University in Athens, where he completed his M.A. in English and is working on a second degree in theater history, and she is completing work on her M.A. in guidance and counseling.

Andrea Cali and *Michael Porter Hughes* were married Aug. 9 in Rockville, Md. The maid of honor was *Jill Grant*. Andrea received her M.A. in English and American literature last June from the University of California at Santa Cruz and now is preparing for the doctoral qualifying exam. Her husband is at Tulane finishing work toward a graduate degree in Latin American studies after having spent time in Lima, Peru, on a Rotary International Fellowship.

H. Carleton Clinch and *Jane Bartlett* of Ridgewood, N.J., were married in September 1974 and are living in Wyckoff, N.J. He received his law degree from Rutgers, where he captained the moot court team and won the Commencement Award for juris-

prudence and the Best Oral Argument. He currently is clerking in the Superior Court of New Jersey and his wife is teaching school in Ridgewood.

James P. Conley is a commercial credit analyst with Pittsburgh National Bank and is living in Pittsburgh.

Scott Garver was graduated from Georgetown University Law Center last May, was admitted to the Connecticut bar in October, and is associated with the law firm of Horwitz and Tamborra in Norwich, Conn. He and his wife are parents of their second son, *Byron*, born Sept. 25, 1974. The new address for the Garvers: 9A Westledge, Dunham St., Norwich 06360.

Rita E. Gillooly has transferred to Bates College of Law, University of Houston, for her junior year but expects to return to Tulane to complete her senior year.

Leonard Horovitz and *Valerie Saalbach* of Terre Haute, Ind., were married on Sept. 27 in Mahopac, N.Y. Leonard is in his final year at New York University School of Medicine and will do his residency in pediatrics. His wife will receive her degree in voice at Juilliard School of Music in June. She has appeared as a featured artist with the Santa Fe Opera Company.

Janet Buttolph Johnson and her husband, *Art*, have moved to the Philadelphia area. She is working on her Ph.D. dissertation at Cornell, and Art is an assistant professor of regional planning at the University of Pennsylvania. Their address: 400 South Orange St. #3, Media, Pa. 19063.

William Kolkmeier is with Atlantic Richfield Co. in Los Angeles, working in retail marketing, evaluation, and research.

Francis G. Maaz and *Donna Elizabeth Johnson* of Cumberland, Va., were married on Oct. 4 in Warwick, R.I. Francis works for AMICA Insurance, and his wife is a member of the staff at Kent County Hospital. The couple is living in Cranston, R.I.

F. Dana Robinson is an area director with Neighborhood Housing Services of Philadelphia. His new address: 1720 Lombard St., Apt. 602, Philadelphia.

73 *Richard A. Cole* and *Lois Hallonquist* were married Sept. 26 in Hopkins, Minn., with the Rev. Mark Hallonquist, brother of the bride, officiating. Dick is a third-year law student at Cornell, where he is editor of the *Law Review*. Lois has earned an M.A. from the University of Michigan and is employed by the Finger Lakes Library System in Ithaca.

Lena B. Ch'en is studying at the Harvard Graduate School of Design and is living in Cambridge, Mass.

John R. Cummins is associated with the Louisville, Ky., law firm of Greenebaum, Doll, Matthews & Boone. He graduated from Harvard Law School in June.

James Michael Harris and *Lucy Ferguson Reed '74* were married in Syracuse, N.Y., on Sept. 21. Attendants included *Thomas T. Billings*, *David G. Ebner*, and *Thomas B. Nutman '74*. Jim and Lucy both attend the University of Chicago Law School, where he is editor-in-chief of the *Law Review* Board and she is a second-year staff member. Upon graduation in June, Jim will be the law clerk for David L. Bazelon, Chief Judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

Everett H. Hoagland (A.M.), a member of the English department at Southeastern Massachusetts University, has been awarded a \$3,000 fellowship by the Massachusetts Arts and Humanities Foundation. The grant is for a poetic series entitled "Sonic Vision." Everett's poetry has been published regularly since 1968 in periodicals and journals such as *The American Poetry Review*, *The Journal of Black Poetry*, and *The Iowa Review*.

Anthony Karwoski was among five artists who exhibited their works in the Annhurst College Cultural Center, Woodstock, Conn., last fall. Tony has done independent study in England, concentrating especially on monuments, architecture, and ruins. One of his prints was included in the Pratt Graphics International Show, which recently traveled through Europe and the United States.

Therese S. Kelly has been named manager of the evaluation division of the Mayor's Office of Community Development in Providence.

Eileen Schwartz Kupersmith is teaching at the Village School in Milton, Mass. Her husband, *Stephen*, is a medical student at Tufts Medical School.

Tom H. Morris moved to Texas last summer to undertake graduate studies for a Ph.D. in the department of cell biology at Baylor College of Medicine in Houston. His address: 7605 Phoenix Dr., Apt. 741, Houston 77025.

Maria C. Northup is a student at the Stanford Business School and is residing in Menlo Park, Calif.

Joel G. Pickar is a second-year student at Palmer College of Chiropractic in Davenport, Iowa.

Linda A. Stamper received her M.A. from Teachers College, Columbia University, in October and is teaching social studies at the secondary level in the Boston school system. She is living at 746 Shawmet Ave., Apt. 10, Roxbury, Mass. 02119.

Robert Stern and his wife, *Anita*, are parents of a daughter, *Karyn Lisa*, born Sept. 15. Bob will graduate this June with an M.D. degree from New York Medical College. The family resides at 752 Tuckahoe Rd., Apt. 1B, Yonkers, N.Y. 10710.

Thomas Edward Vienneau of Worcester, Mass., and *Julia Warner Vrooman '74* of St. Davids, Pa., were married recently. Their new address: 1121 Spruce St., Apt. 2F, Philadelphia, Pa. 19107.

Jeff Wagner is the new business manager of the Boston Bolts of the National Lacrosse League. He's also served as assistant lacrosse coach with Harvard. Jeff resides at 157 West Newton St., Boston.

74 *Leo E. Carroll* (Ph.D.), assistant professor of sociology at the University of Rhode Island, has won a \$500 President's Award for excellence in teaching.

Peter A. Child is a computer engineer at Raytheon Corp., Portsmouth, R.I., and is living in Newport.

Steven K. Dentel is doing substitute teaching in Arlington County, Va. His home address: 2207 Military Rd., Arlington 22207.

David B. Epstein is a graduate student at the Columbia Business School in New York City and is residing in Manhattan.

Conrad B. Eustis is attending Naval Officer Candidate School in Newport, R.I.,

and is working in a program in nuclear engineering.

Judith I. Ferster (Ph.D.), assistant professor of English at Colby College, has been awarded a National Endowment for the Humanities Fellowship in Residence for College Teachers and is spending the current academic year at the University of Chicago working on literary criticism and medieval studies. She is also completing a book on the aesthetics of Geoffrey Chaucer.

Jay Fleitman is a first-year medical student at SUNY at Stony Brook and is living in Old Field, N.Y.

Karon Gibson has earned her M.Ed. from Tufts and is teaching kindergarten in the Stoneham, Mass., school system. She also has earned a B.S. from Salem State College.

William H. Hurlin, a full-time instructor in transcendental meditation, is president of Students International Meditation Society in Providence.

John M. Lozier is doing graduate work at The Divinity School of Vanderbilt University.

Diane Rogers Montgomery has joined Monterey Learning Systems of Palo Alto, Calif., as project assistant and administrative aide to the president. Her husband is *Claude D. Montgomery* '75.

Paulette Pitt is a student in the graduate management program for women at Pace University, New York City.

Lucy Ferguson Reed and *James Michael Harris* '73 were married in Syracuse, N.Y., on Sept. 21. In attendance were *Thomas T. Billings* '73, *David G. Elmer* '73, and *Thomas B. Nutman*. Lucy and her husband both attend the University of Chicago Law School, where she is a second-year staff member on the *Law Review* and her husband is editor-in-chief.

Mark Stublarec has been named sales manager in the Metropolitan Insurance Co.'s district office in Worcester, Mass., where he is hiring, training, and managing a staff that includes nine insurance men. Mark had been a sales representative with the firm for the past year.

Julia Warner Vrooman of St. Davids, Pa., and *Thomas Edward Vienneau* '73 of Worcester, Mass., were married this fall. They are residing at 1121 Spruce St., Apt. 2F, Philadelphia, Pa. 19107.

Daniel G. Zemel is attending Hebrew Union College in New York City and is residing in Manhattan.

75 *Alice Emily Armitage* and *Kenneth Hersey Colburn* were married Aug. 23 in Fairfield, Conn. Last fall she joined the corporate division of the Chemical Bank of New York. Ken has entered the Yale Graduate School of Architecture.

Christine A. Bainbridge (A.M.) is a teacher at Marshfield High School, Marshfield, Mass.

F. Rigby Barnes is a sales representative with R. E. Smith Printing Co., Fall River, Mass.

Benjamin L. Cassidy has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the U.S. Marine Corps and is attending Officer's Basic School at Quantico, Va.

Dorothy P. Elliott is doing graduate studies at the center for operations research at MIT.

Paul A. Hanson and *Susan Mencke* were married Aug. 23 in Summit, N.J. Susan is a member of the class of 1976 at Mount Holyoke College, and Paul is a staff accountant with Price Waterhouse & Co., Boston. The couple is living at 66 Church St., Apt. 3, Wellesley, Mass. 02181.

Michele S. Kay is working for Davis Publications in New York City, a publishing house owned by *Joel Davis* '56. After starting in the circulation department, Michele has been promoted to an editorial assistant.

Maurice H. J. Morin (Ph.D.) is assistant professor of English at Stonehill College, Easton, Mass.

Catherine Montserrat Platen (M.A.T.) is a teaching assistant at Brown. She lives in Middletown, R.I.

Joan Potterfield is a software engineer with the Digital Equipment Corp., Maynard, Mass. She lives in Westboro, Mass.

Dianne Rizzetto (A.M.) is a teacher at Rivers Country Day School, Weston, Mass.

Jud Saviskas is attending Wharton School of Finance at the University of Pennsylvania and is working on a special project for AT&T, studying expansion of the use of the touch-tone phone in the home. His address: 4011 Baltimore Ave., Philadelphia 19104.

Ira Schiffer (A.M.) is a visiting student at Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

Morton Schoolman (Ph.D.) has been named assistant professor of government and legal studies at Bowdoin College. He was a teaching assistant and instructor at Brown from 1971 to 1975.

Neil D. Steinberg is a management trainee with Industrial National Bank, Providence. His new address: 37 Nicholas Brown Yard, Providence.

Conrad E. Wright (A.M.) is a teaching assistant in the department of history at Brown.

Paul Carlos Menezes de Oliveira is an admission officer at Brown and lives in Providence.

Jean Catherine Grasso and *Desmond Anthony Fitzpatrick* ('74 GS) were married on Sept. 20 in Oradell, N.J. *Margaret Hough* was maid of honor for her former roommate and *Kyriakos Tamvakis* ('73 GS) was best man. *Andrew de Vegvar* was an usher. Jean is doing a combined major in comparative literature and Italian and is enrolled in the five-year A.B./A.M. program in Italian at Brown. Her husband is from Dublin, Ireland. The couple is living at 281 Benefit St., Providence.

Deaths

Max Olney Pinkham '12, Weston, Mass., partner with Pinkham Press, Printing and Advertising Service, Boston; Oct. 2. After service in World War I as a captain in the Quartermaster Corps, U.S. Army, Mr. Pinkham joined his father at the Pinkham Press, remaining active in the business until his retirement in 1972. Phi Sigma Kappa. Survivors include his wife, Frances Jones Pinkham, 338 Highland St., Weston; two sons, Franklin and Richard; and a brother, *Robert S. Pinkham* '08.

Elmer G. MacDowell '14, Saunderson, R.I., retired president of Aluminium Union, Ltd. (Canada), and of the International Aluminium Co., Ltd., and a former trustee of the University; Nov. 24. Mr. MacDowell also served as a director, vice-president, and sales manager of Aluminium Limited, Montreal. He was one of the founders of Aluminium Limited and was affiliated with the firm for forty years until his retirement in 1959. Mr. MacDowell was a captain with the American Expeditionary Forces in France from 1917 to 1919. Alpha Delta Phi. Survivors include seven sisters and one brother.

Monroe Erskine Fagan '15, Cranston, R.I., retired manager of the Coil Winding Machine Division of Universal Winding Co., Auburn, Mass.; Nov. 21. Mr. Fagan retired in 1958 after forty years with Universal, with sales activities in Mexico, Canada, and the United States. He served in the Navy during World War I. Phi Sigma Kappa. Survivors include his son, *Monroe E. Fagan, Jr.* '38, 433 Sylvan #38, Mountain View, Calif. 94040.

Madeleine Bannan Saacke '16, '17 A.M., Providence; Nov. 22. Survivors include her husband, *Walter Saacke*, 297 Washington Ave., Providence; a son, *Walter* '50; and a daughter, *Emma* '53.

Eunice Chace Greene '17, Jaffrey Center, N.H., former professor at Smith College; Nov. 7. Mrs. Greene was an instructor in zoology at Smith from 1917 to 1923 and earned her master's in zoology there in 1921. She was an assistant in the anatomy department at the Buffalo Medical School during the 1923-24 academic year and a visiting lecturer in zoology at Smith from 1951 until her retirement in 1958. She published an illustrated volume on the anatomy of the white rat for the American Philosophical Society in 1935. Mrs. Smith was a past president of the Jaffrey Historical Society. Survivors include her husband, *Dr. Walter F. Greene*, South Hill Rd., Jaffrey; sons *Walter* and *Timothy*; and a daughter, *Patricia*.

Daniel Robinson '19, Providence, retired president and treasurer of R. E. Robinson Co., Providence; Nov. 2. During World War I, Mr. Robinson served as a second lieutenant in the Field Artillery. Survivors include his wife, *Rena Ernst Robinson*, 395 Wayland Ave., Providence; and a daughter, *Carol*.

Russell William Besser '20, Boynton Beach, Fla., retired manager of Atwel Insurance Agency of New York, a branch of Phoenix Mutual Life of Hartford; Jan. 23, 1975. Mr. Besser was an Army veteran of World War I. He was a member of the borough council and the board of health in Ho-Ho-Kus, N.J., where he also was active in scouting. Delta Tau Delta. Survivors include his wife, *Mary Henderson Besser*, 580 Horizons West, Sterling Village, Apt. 204, Boynton Beach; and a son, *James R. Besser* '57.

Hope Cushing Goodwin '20, Alexandria, Va., former secretary of the Pembroke College Club of Washington, D.C.; Nov. 26. Mrs.

Goodwin served as regent of the Potomac Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and president of the D.C. Chapter, Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, and was an active member of the American Association of University Women in Alexandria. After both World War I and World War II, she and her husband, Army Col. William I. Goodwin, promoted various educational activities on Navajo Indian reservations in Arizona and New Mexico. Survivors include her husband, Colonel Goodwin, 617 Melrose St., Alexandria.

Dorothy Emmons Bryant '21, '40 A.M., Rumford, R.I., retired Pawtucket high school teacher, permanent reunion chairman, and class agent for the Brown Fund; Nov. 22. Miss Bryant had taught in the Pawtucket school system for forty-three years prior to her retirement in 1964. She was active in dog clubs in the area and wrote a column for the *New England Obedience News* and for the *Kennel Gazette*. She also had poems published in *Bookman* magazine. She is survived by her sister, Lee Bryant, of New Britain, Conn.

Clarence Raymond Day '23, '30 Sc.M., Middlebury, Vt., plant engineer at Middlebury College; Oct. 16. Mr. Day was an instructor in engineering at Brown from 1923 to 1927, when he became assistant civil engineer of the Metropolitan District Water Commission in Boston. From 1938 to 1958 he was assistant superintendent of the Shirley Industrial School for Boys, Shirley, Mass. He became plant engineer at Middlebury College in 1958 and was made a life member of the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1963. Sigma Nu. Survivors include his wife, Ethel Reed Day, RD #2, Middlebury, Vt.; and a son, Philip.

William Timothy Spanton '24 A.M., Edina, Minn., a pioneer in agricultural education, one of the founders of the Future Farmers of America, and for twenty years national advisor of the FFA; May 16. Dr. Spanton retired in 1961 as director of the agricultural education branch of the U.S. Office of Education, bringing to a close forty-six years of service to agricultural education on the local, state, and national levels. He graduated from Ohio State in 1915 and received his Ph.D. from American University in 1932. In 1919, Dr. Spanton became the first supervisor of vocational agriculture in Rhode Island. Survivors include his son, William, 20 Washington Ave. South, Minneapolis, Minn.

Doris I. Eccleston '25, New Bedford, Mass., former teacher at New Bedford High School and a past president of the Pembroke Club of New Bedford; Oct. 1. Miss Eccleston was active in college affairs and volunteer work. She was vice-president of her class, treasurer of the Pembroke Club of New Bedford at her death, and a phonathon chairman for the Brown Fund. She was secretary of the League of Women Voters of New Bedford. Miss Eccleston helped plan her class's 50th reunion last spring. There are no immediate survivors.

Ernest Leonard Shein '25, Providence, an attorney and former Rhode Island state representative; Dec. 8. Mr. Shein served as a

Republican legislator from Providence in the late 1930s and early 1940s. He was a 1928 graduate of Harvard Law School. Survivors include his wife, Helen Stern Shein, 387 Rochambeau Ave., Providence; and a son, Edward.

Arthur Glen Sullivan '25, Bound Brook, N.J., civilian personnel officer for the 1st Army; May 31. Mr. Sullivan received his law degree from Brooklyn Law School in 1942. Phi Delta Theta. Survivors include his wife, Eleanor Wilson Sullivan, 12 West Union Ave., Bound Brook; and two sons, Arthur and Robert.

Joseph Harold Wilson '25, Kennett Square, Pa., retired field representative with Keystone Auto Club, Philadelphia; Nov. 5. Phi Delta Theta. He is survived by a sister, Dorothy Darlington, Kendall at Longwood, Box 223, Kennett Square.

Guy Cawgill Hamilton '26, Bayside, N.Y., retired trust officer with Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., New York City; May 26. Theta Delta Chi. Survivors include his wife, Gertrude Moore Hamilton, 53-08 211th St., Bayside, N.Y. 11364.

Howard Edwin Husker '27, Bordentown, N.J., retired chairman of the English department at Bordentown Military Institute; Aug. 10. Mr. Husker earned his master's at Rutgers. He taught at BMI from 1938 until his retirement in 1969 and also served as editor of the *BMI Alumni Bulletin*. Survivors include his brother, *George V. Husker* '25, 82 Conover Pl., Red Bank, N.J. 07701.

Rose Levinson Warren '27, Washington, D.C.; Oct. 16. Mrs. Warren transferred to Barnard College her senior year. She had been residing in Israel until returning to Washington shortly before her death. Mrs. Warren is survived by three daughters, *Eleanor Warren Gordon* '59, 91 Onyx Pl., Matawan, N.J. 07747; *Sylvia Warren Boyd* '57; and *Dee Warren Brown*; and two brothers, including *Eli Levinson* '35.

Warren B. Francis '29, Greensboro, N.C., Washington bureau chief for the *Los Angeles Times* and former president of the National Press Club; Oct. 20. A native of Taunton, Mass., Mr. Francis wrote for his hometown newspaper and the *Providence Journal* before joining the *Los Angeles Times* in 1930. For nearly a quarter of a century, Mr. Francis was considered one of the nation's leading political writers and commentators. He covered every national political convention between 1932 and 1956 and frequently traveled around the country with U.S. Presidents. He was heard regularly in the 1940s and 1950s on radio and television news programs. Before becoming president of the National Press Club in 1947, Mr. Francis served as its secretary, treasurer, and as a member of its board of directors. He also was a founder of the Senate Press Secretaries Association. He was on the executive committee of the Washington Brown Club and was involved in its fund-raising and recruiting work. After leaving the *Times* in 1954, Mr. Francis joined the staff of Senator Thomas H. Kuchel of California and later became executive secre-

tary for the senator. Mr. Francis retired in 1971. Survivors include his wife, Lorian King Francis (who wrote professionally under the name of Lorian Carrington King), Apt. D, 620 Fairmont St., Greensboro, N.C.; a daughter, Janet; and a brother, *Roger B. Francis* '38.

Henry Deland Wilson, Jr. '29, Fanwood, N.J., former satellite specialist with Bell Laboratories, Murray Hill, N.J.; Nov. 29. Mr. Wilson was an engineer and manager with Bell Labs for forty years, retiring in 1969 after ten years as assistant to the vice-president of electronics technology. He was president of the Brown Engineering Club from 1950-52 and had served as secretary of the Fanwood Republican Club, Lambda Chi Alpha. Survivors include his wife, Edith Pierson Wilson, 25 Tillotson Rd., Fanwood; a son, Dr. Henry R. Wilson; and a stepson, Theodore G. Law.

Charlotte Marsh Feiten '30, Los Altos, Calif., former secretary in the mathematics department at Stanford University; July 16. Prior to her marriage, Mrs. Feiten served as secretary to the president of Filene's in Boston. Later, she was publicity director for the A.A.U.W. in Illinois. Survivors include her husband, *William P. Feiten* '31, 380 San Domingo Way, Los Altos; a son, *Paul M. Feiten* '57; and a daughter, Frances.

Leonard L. Oster '30, Milwaukee, Wisc., president of the Lincoln Fireproof Warehouse Co., Milwaukee; Oct. 21. Survivors include his wife, Evelyn Newald Oster, 1962 North Prospect Ave., Apt. 212, Milwaukee; a daughter, Susan; and a son, Lawrence.

Richard Andrew Casey '34, North Andover, Mass., retired personal sales manager in the Andover office of Liberty Mutual Insurance Co.; Sept. 12. Mr. Casey had been with Liberty Mutual for most of his professional career, with the exception of four years as a second lieutenant in the Army during World War II. He worked in Providence and Boston before moving to the Andover office in 1968. Phi Sigma Kappa. Survivors include his wife, Eileen McAloon Casey, 10 Woodbridge Ave., North Andover; and a son, Richard.

Gaetano Edward Falciglia '34, East Greenwich, R.I., regional field employment manager with S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc., Natick, Mass.; Dec. 6. Mr. Falciglia coached wrestling at the Moses Brown School in Providence and at the Providence YMCA. An associate editor of the *Brown Daily Herald*, he continued his writing after college and in the late 1930s contributed extensively to a book about Rhode Island. Mr. Falciglia was chairman of the Massachusetts and Rhode Island Sports Council and was a director of the Greater Providence YMCA. During World War II, he was a sergeant in the Army Air Force, working in intelligence and photography. Survivors include his wife, Louise Mellor Falciglia, 39 Lafayette Dr., East Greenwich; two sons, Douglas and Robert; and a daughter, Susan.

Carrying the Mail

Make the *BAM* a real forum for the opinions of its readers

Editor: My grin-gronblid, or wun, with B.A. and M.A. from Stanford, recently remarked that she found it odd that I, a Brown dropout and sworn enemy of discriminatory education, should not only regularly receive the *BAM*, but actually read it. I responded by noting her criterion was the *Stanford Alumni Magazine*, a full-color commercial job complete with full-page adverts (mostly booze), which she was only too quick to admit was nothing but an expensive PR rag for the fatcats from Stanford. The *BAM* is different, I told her, and now I'll even go so far as to break my most binding tenet of non-alumni support and pay for my subscription. Here is why: The *BAM* is a publication of integrity judging from its goal to become a forum for the opinions of its readers. I know enough about periodical publications to know this is an easy thing to claim, but a tough one to realize. Something that takes time and editorial interest to bring into being. I congratulate you for the distance you've come in reaching this goal — I'd like to know how many of your other readers find Carrying the Mail a vital center of your journal and not just an offshoot. I expect there are quite a number of us.

Since you have shown yourselves to be responsive to your readers in the past, may I suggest that you may have to consider some radical changes in format to accommodate this monster of reader participation that you have helped to create. *A real forum for ideas?* "Carrying" has outgrown itself and letters to the editor are just that, and the office of an intermediary might be inhibiting to direct confrontation and polemic. I think it's up to you now to come up with a new vehicle for serious debate, in addition to the letters. I realize this must be a terrifying proposition to an editor to imagine the [mail from] a few thousand new contributors, but it is in keeping with the purpose of *BAM*; and there is no doubt that it could make *BAM* a major force to be reckoned with in the continuing debate over the crisis of higher education. Those who will argue that this debate is not a matter of concern for the *BAM* are admitting that Brown University is not really the main subject of the *BAM*, because Brown, love it or leave it (and some of us did), has been and will continue to be one of the most important testing grounds of the university system. As one of the smallest private universities, the students, faculty, and administration have responded to the university's threatened viability in an age of megaversities with a number of radical changes. But these changes of the last ten years are just a small

beginning compared to those that will be necessary in the next decade if Brown is not going to be scrubbed altogether like the Aston Martin and other luxuries that the twentieth century just couldn't afford anymore.

In closing I would like to report that I was fascinated by the reprint of the father's letter in the article on Ted Turner (*BAM*, September). Fascinated for the reason that in nine years away from home I have received exactly two letters from my father, one of them at Brown not that different from Mr. Turner's. This presents one with the rather interesting irony that such letters, viciously accusing the individual student of wasting either his time or the father's money or both and which must appear to the recipient as singling him out among his classmates for such dire paternal punishment, must be a common occurrence on a campus like Brown. A sampling of these letters would make an interesting collection for the John Hay and would be a great help to future sociologists in understanding the American ruling class. It would make an interesting thesis study to compare them for tact and vitriolity. Hmm, wonder what the letter Ted Turner's father got from his father was like?

WILLIAM P. SKUBI '71
Berlin, Germany

We invite comment about Mr. Skubi's suggestions.
— Editor

Presidential qualifications

Editor: On November 12, I was one of about ninety-five Brown alumni who attended a luncheon at the Brown Club in New York to hear Vernon Alden, chairman of the Presidential Search Committee, bring us up-to-date on his committee's activities. This he did in highly informative fashion.

Since comments as well as questions were invited, I thought it appropriate, as one devoted to Brown for over fifty-five years, to express my views on the type of president Brown now requires. These, in substance, were my comments:

"Brown now has an opportunity to reach a new high in the leadership of the University. Fund-raising and business management will always be a major concern. But our paramount need today is intellectual, educational, and moral leadership. This should be coupled with a strong capacity for communication with people on many levels — students, faculty, and alumni. Though fully aware of pressing social needs, a new

president should vigorously maintain the high quality of Brown's educational standards, not succumbing to policies which over the years will result primarily in 'polishing pebbles and dimming diamonds.' If I seem to advocate search for a paragon, I can only say, as did one much wiser than I, 'our reach should exceed our grasp.' "

JOHN A. WILSON '23
New York City

"Broadly based, high-caliber intellectual experience"

Editor: In the interview with Dean Glicksman (*BAM*, December), eight areas were listed in which the faculty excels according to the 1969 American Council on Education ratings. Indeed, there are seventeen departments at Brown which were listed in the top ACE category, including the chemistry department, which has enjoyed this status for many years.

The fact that not just a few but most of Brown's departments are of high caliber is an essential part of what makes possible uniformly excellent undergraduate education by teacher-scholars. Surely it is in Brown's best interest for the faculty's dedication to the intellectual development of our students and our society to be encouraged by a full appreciation of all of the faculty's strengths, as we work to meet the educational and scholarly challenges of our time.

I shall not list the seventeen highly ranked departments because doing so adds nothing to their luster but can be discouraging to the fine scholars who are serving Brown well by affecting the internal development of the other departments. Indeed, such considerations, as well as nationally widespread misuse of the ratings themselves, have led the ACE to discontinue the whole system. What is of lasting importance is the recognition that at Brown a broadly based, high-caliber intellectual experience awaits students and scholars at all levels.

WILLIAM M. RISEN, JR.
Chairman, Department of Chemistry
Campus

I've Left

by Bern Porter

Something Else Press, 1971. \$5.95. Also available in paperback.

Found Poems

by Bern Porter

Something Else Press, 1972. \$10.00

Wastemaker 1926-1961

by Bern Porter

Abyss Publications. Paperback only, \$3.95.

In a visual age, it is natural to have an increasingly strong focus on the visual aspects of poetry. Many poets resist this trend. They prefer the musical, traditional sounds of language. In recent years, Concrete Poetry, the art of visual language on the page or in other environments, has been more influential in Europe than in the United States. The worlds of commercial art and book publishing have been transformed by developments in Concrete Poetry. A unique American pioneer in visual art, whose achievements are just beginning to earn the recognition they deserve, is Bern Porter, a gifted scientist (Sc.M. in physics, Brown, 1933, thesis on the measurement of alpha particles from radium) as well as artist, writer, publisher, editor, and pursuer of unique travels.

The concept of waste, of found materials, is a particularly American theme, the result of a wealthy society that throws away incredible things with the utmost casualness. Artists, sculptors, and poets are tempted continuously by this theme. Scientists struggle with the problem of waste. It is no accident that Bern Porter, with his varied background, has always sought to unify the arts and sciences in what he calls "Sciart." Sciart may seem an ambiguous term, as it implies a desperate search to unify the growing separation between the arts and sciences that has characterized the increasingly specialized twentieth century. Porter, an isolated New England prophet from Maine who never does the expected, stands squarely in the American tradition of "eccentric" prophets from Emerson and Thoreau to Charles Ives and Buckminster Fuller.



Bern Porter: "Squarely in the American tradition of 'eccentric' prophets."

At the University of California library in Los Angeles is a remarkable collection of Porter's works, books such as *Wastemaker*, originally published only in one copy for this library, and other works impossible to reproduce that are more in the realms of sculpture, photography, painting, and found art. It's useless to classify Porter. That's his great, illusive achievement, like Marcel Duchamp. In a recent letter, he wrote to me, "I would prefer to live like the birds, owning nothing." Yet the primary visions of an isolated, New England visionary and veteran traveler are available mainly on the dark, interior shelves of a library in Los Angeles. Somehow it is all very American. Harassed by lawsuits and security investigations, merely because his creative world is incomprehensible to governmental bureaucracy, Porter continues to produce an incredible variety of work. As I wrote at the end of a short book about Porter, *The Roaring Market and the Silent Tomb*, published in 1957: "Porter's life points to the tragic danger of a science under mass control that stifles the individual. His work points to the possibility of a new society, rejuve-

nated by a formal alliance between the humanistic aims of science and art."

Fortunately, because of Porter's connection with Brown, many of the books that he has written and published are available in the Rockefeller library. Currently, Porter writes that he has collected "some 2,400 Dos," which he plans to publish as *The Book of Dos* — "Dos being simply found instructions to do something." Also, he has completed *The Manhattan Telephone Book*, "which is just another chapter in a forty-year stretch of finding founds. This process is approved by Breton and I consider myself the last of the American Surrealists. Why not?"

JAMES SCHEVILL

James Schevill is a professor of English at Brown.

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